The New-York Times.

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PETROLEUM.

Public Attention

Is Again Requested

To the Successful Adaptation

of

Crude Petroleum

to the

Uses of Fuel

and the

Production of Motive Power.

NEW AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT

RESULTS

ACHIEVED SINCE OUR LAST

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPROVEMENTS

IN

CONSTRUCTION AND COMBUSTION.

INCREASE

IN

ECONOMY AND POWER.

THE INVENTORS AND OWNERS OF

THE NEW PROCESS

FOR

CONVERTING CRUDE PETROLEUM TO

THE USES OF FUEL,

take pleasure in saying that since their first public announcement of Dec. 13, 1869, they have continued their exertions to complete and improve their invention, and its operation is

No Longer an Experiment,

but a Complete, Thorough and

Practical Success.

The daily operation of the process now covers a period of four months, during which time not a single serious obstacle has been developed, but, on the contrary,

VERY IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL

IMPROVEMENTS

HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED AND EFFECTED.

The most gratifying result, perhaps, which we can make known to practical men is the fact that we continue to overcome, in the completest manner, the chief of all obstacles which has heretofore estopped the progress of all inventions having for their object the utilization of petroleum, viz.:

CARBONIZATION.

This chemical difficulty, which has crippled all previous efforts, has never even made itself apparent in our process, and we have now been in successful and daily operation since the 1st of October, 1869. There has never been the slightest deposit of carbon in the [illegible].

The Principal Improvement

which we have made is to combine the generator and receiver in one machine, instead of two, as heretofore. This economizes space, renders it far more compact and more readily adapts it to all practical purposes. We have also

Doubled the Power

of the apparatus by increasing its capacity for generating the vapor, and we have greatly

IMPROVED THE COMBUSTION

by regulating the application of the HYDROGEN (or super-heated steam) to its union with the carbon, as it is forced into the fire box, where it is consumed.

WE AGAIN CALL ATTENTION

TO THE QUESTION OF

ECONOMY.

It is freely conceded by every one that if all the heating properties of coal could be utilized there would be no need to seek another source of fuel supply [illegible]. The same assertion is [illegible] true in regard to Petroleum. The difficulty has been to so treat this material that its total power could be practically applied. This object we claim to have achieved, and we say, with much satisfaction, that our comparative tests thus far, though not complete, and made under many mechanical inconveniences, nevertheless demonstrate that the

Economy is Fully Fifty Per Cent.

AS COMPARED WITH COAL.

We beg further to call attention to a few of the practical uses and primary industries to which this process is conceded to be eminently adapted. We name first,

The Manufacture of Pig Iron.

While Congress is angrily discussing the question of reducing the tariff on iron from $9 to $7 per ton, this process is gradually but surely providing the means whereby the manufacturer will not only cease to deplore the loss of his protection, but will be placed in a position whereby he can defy foreign competition. Not only will he be enabled to make iron cheaper, but he will make iron better, because in substituting this fuel for coal, he will not only get more power of production, but he will get rid of the deleterious sulphurous combinations which so largely impregnate nearly all grades of American pig iron. In addition to this interest, we may mention the extensive work of

Heating and Melting Iron

in the machine shops, foundries, factories and forges of the country. The greatest item of expenditure in all these industrial pursuits is the COST OF FUEL, chiefly incurred in bringing the raw material of iron to that condition where the mould, the trip hammer, and the anvil shape it for the uses of mankind. We know that if even ten per cent. can be saved in this direction on the present expenditure for coal, this new use of Crude Petroleum will dethrone the Anthracite King.

AS TO OTHER PRACTICAL USES,

such as propelling

STATIONARY ENGINES,

AND ITS ADAPTABILITY TO LOCOMOTIVE AND STEAMBOAT BOILERS,

we simply reiterate our previous announcement, to wit: that it is simply a matter of mechanical detail. Our everyday illustration for the past few months fully establishes all question as to the matter of stationary engines.

We Have Been Favored

with many hundred inquiries with regard to our process and its results, which it has been impossible to answer, simply for want of time. We have also been favored with many hundred visitors, including practical men from all parts of the country, who have witnessed the practical operation of this invention. We have asked for no expression of opinion, but have left everyone to form their own judgment of what they saw. We believe all have been favorably impressed. If not, they will probably say so. From the great number of visitors who have witnessed the apparatus in operation, we select a few names, not as references, but simply for the purpose of showing the character of the attention and the interest which this invention has excited:

T. F. ROWLAND, Esq., Continental Iron Works, New-York.

W. PRESCOTT SMITH, Esq., Manager New-York and Washington Through Railroad Line.

L. P. DODGE, Chicago, Secretary Master Mechanics' Association.

E. F. FOLGER, Esq., Maryland Steamship Company.

EDGAR L. THOMSON, Esq., Philadelphia.

ROBERT CRANE, Esq., Columbia, Penn.

ADDISON LOW, Esq., Supervising Inspector Steamboats, New-York.

Hon. JOHN H. RICE, Esq., ex-M. C., Maine.

D. RICKETTS, Esq., President Indianapolis and Jeffersonville Railroad Company.

Colonel W. B. ROBERTS, engineer, Philadelphia.

A. H. MERRIE, Esq., iron manufacturer, Chicago, Ill.

G. B. WHITING, Esq., Naval Engineer, Navy Department.

Captain WARD, Royal Navy, Naval attaché to the British Legation, Washington, D. C.

Captain BRESE, United States Navy.

Professor RENCKER, United States Naval Observatory.

Professor CURLEY, Professor of Chemistry, Georgetown College, D. C.

IRA MERRIT, Esq., steel manufacturer, Bridgeport, Conn.

Hon. OAKES AMES, M. C., Massachusetts.

Hon. H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency.

Hon. J. D. DEFREES, ex-Superintendent Public Printing.

A. B. MULLETT, Esq., Supervising Architect Treasury Department.

CHAS. COOPER, Cooper Iron Works, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

JNO. E. WALLACE, Esq., oil merchant, Philadelphia.

Mr. BERNARD, Gas Engineer, Philadelphia.

JNO. C. HOPEWELL, Esq., Flemington, N. J.

Hon. JOHN WILSON, ex-Third Auditor, Washington, D. C.

Ex-Governor GOODWIN, Arizona Territory.

R. CHEVEY, Esq., Vice-President Architectural Iron Works, New-York.

EDWARD CLARK, Esq., Architect United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE ST. GEORGE, Esq., oil merchant, New-York.

NET RESULTS.

We have briefly recapitulated some of the leading results which we claim to have achieved and demonstrated by our practical operations thus far:

1. Absence of Carbonization.
2. Great Economy in Fuel.
3. Perfect Combustion.
4. Uniformity of Heat.
5. Safety and Facility in Application.
6. Absence of Sulphurous Deposits, and Consequent Saving in Fire Boxes, Grates and Flues.
7. Saving of Weight and Fuel Space.
8. Absence of Smoke, Ashes and Cinders.

We have now under construction ten new machines—one for Philadelphia, one for New-York, and the remainder for other cities and different manufacturing purposes. We shall be able to present to the citizens of New-York, in a short time, our new process in FULL PRACTICAL OPERATION, of which due notice will be given. In the meantime our address is as below.

E. M. WHIPPLE.
THOS. S. DICKERSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1870.

WASHINGTON.

The September Letter of the President to Mr. Boutwell.

An Important New Tariff Movement.

Legislation to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

THE MARCH SALES OF GOLD.

Arguments in the Postal Telegraph Scheme.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—During the revelations which followed the September gold panic, much reference was made to a letter addressed by the President to Secretary BOUTWELL and left with General BUTTERFIELD to be delivered to the Secretary on his return from Massachusetts to Washington, about the middle of September. That letter was alleged to have been an indorsement of the Gould-Corbin theory of high gold. The letter itself is the best proof of its character, and is as follows:

NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 12, 1869.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: I leave here to-morrow morning for Western Pennsylvania, and will not reach Washington before the middle or last of next week. Had I known before making my arrangements for starting that you would be in this City early this week, I would have remained to meet you. I am satisfied that on your arrival you will be met by the bulls and bears of Wall-street, and probably by merchants, too, to induce you to sell gold or pay the November interest in advance on the one side, and to hold fast on the other. The fact is a desperate struggle is now making, and each party want the Government to help them out. I write this letter to advise you of what I think you may expect, to put you on your guard. I think, from the lights before me, I would move on without change until the present struggle is over. If you want to write me this week, my address will be Washington, Penn. I would like to hear your experience with the factions, at all events, if they give you time to write. No doubt you will have a better chance to judge than I, for I have avoided general discussion of the subject.

Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

THE TARIFF.

An important movement on the tariff will be made in the House to-morrow. Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, will offer a resolution declaring dissatisfaction with the proposed bill, and asking for a revised tariff in the interest of the producers and consumers, and consistent with the legitimate requirements of the revenue. It is also proposed, at a subsequent period, to present a substitute for the Tariff bill now before the House.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have substantially agreed upon the report which they propose to make on the organization of the present Legislature of the State of Georgia. The principal features are understood to be these: The Committee agree that there were several irregularities in the organization of the Legislature, consisting of the appointment of the man HARRIS to preside at the outset; the recesses ordered by General TERRY; the Board of Inquiry who investigated the question of ineligibility, and the seating of the persons having the next highest number of votes, which, though it had a Democratic precedent, is found to be alike unauthorized, either by the laws of Georgia, or the laws of the United States. The Committee will, nevertheless, report that, in their opinion, no further legislation is either wise or necessary, and will recommend that the present *status* of the State Government be accepted and an end put to the troubles of Georgia. There is a general disposition among both parties in the State to accept the results as they now stand. The Democrats acquiesce because they fear a worse result for them in case of new legislation. The question of Senators is not included in this decision. That will come up in the consideration of the question whether the Georgia Legislature, at the time HILL and MILLER were elected, was a legal and competent body. The strongest Republican lawyers in both Houses hold that as the illegal act of the Legislature was not committed until after these Senators were elected, their election was therefore perfectly legal. In the House Judge BINGHAM holds that it is entirely unnecessary to pass a second act of admission, the Fortieth Congress having declared that the State was entitled to representation.

ENFORCING THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER will introduce to-morrow a bill to enforce the provision of the Constitution included in the Fifteenth Amendment. The bill provides that any person who, under any pretence of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, willfully hinders, or attempts to hinder, any citizen of the United States from being registered, or from voting, or from being voted for, or from holding office, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $5,000, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not less that thirty days nor more than one year. Suitable provisions are made for carrying out this act by the United States Courts and officers, and to institute proceedings at the expense of the United States against any person who may violate it.

THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

A malicious and unfounded report has been set afloat by an interested party to the effect that there is much hostility in Congress against General FRANCIS A. WALKER, the new Superintendent of Census. This is not true. There is no such hostility; on the contrary, the members of the House Census Committee almost unanimously agree that General WALKER is by far the fittest man for the position of any of the experts who came before them during their investigation. Besides, under the present law, the appointment rests with the Secretary of the Interior, and Congress has nothing to do with it. The promoter of these attacks is a disappointed aspirant whose name and checkered political career will have to be made public if the warfare is continued.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Models for the new fifty cent notes have been completed. The size is the same as the old ones. A vignette of the late Hon. E. M. STANTON, pronounced a most excellent likeness, and executed by one of the best engravers in the United States, will ornament the left end of the note. The other end for the space of an inch will remain blank, for the purpose of showing the localized silk fibre, which will be so introduced as to make it a distinctive feature of the note. It will be remembered this paper is only manufactured by the Government, and that orders have been recently issued by Secretary BOUTWELL forbidding the bringing of any paper of this description from abroad. Having failed to prevent counterfeiting by engraving, it is believed the plan adopted will be the best safeguard; at least it increases the difficulty of producing imitations. The President expressed himself as very much pleased with the adoption of the vignette of STANTON, and complimented the engraver on the excellence of the likeness of one whom he esteemed so highly.

MR. BUTLER AND HIS FRIENDS.

Everybody is laughing over the serenade *fiasco* of BUTLER last evening. It was a most indicrous failure. A few soldiers and sailors who are expecting prize money at BUTLER's hands in the New-Orleans suits now pending here, and a score of political hangers on who want office, first met and defended BUTLER's action in the Whittemore case, and then marched up to tender him a serenade. When he came out he couldn't see the extent of the crowd, owing to the darkness, and began a complimentary speech, but when he discovered that his indorsers consisted of only forty-nine persons, mostly of color, he cut short his remarks and disappeared.

THE SEASON OF GAIETY.

Saturday evening was quite noted for the brilliancy of its social entertainments, which are now winding up the gay season rapidly. Secretary and Mrs. BELKNAP gave their closing card reception, which was largely attended by a distinguished company. Mrs. BELKNAP has become a universal favorite in society here this Winter, and by her youth and charming freshness of manner has added much to the enjoyment of the season. At Highland Place, the residence of THOS. B. BRYAN, Esq., a *soirée dansante* was given, which in all its appointments was one of the most superb affairs of the Winter. A suite of parlors seventy feet in length were given up to dancing and promenading. The company here was also very distinguished, the President and his daughter NELLIE being amongst the guests. Mrs. BRYAN not only received with stately grace, but enforced a most sensible innovation in early hours, her guests being invited for 6 o'clock, and 10 being designated as the hour for departure. The refined and elegant character of this entertainment, given as it was by one of the wealthiest residents of this city, was greatly heightened by the utter absence of all wines and spirituous liquors.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE GOLD SALES FOR MARCH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to continue the sales of $1,000,000 of gold and the purchase of $1,000,000 of bonds on alternate weeks during the month of March, on account of the sinking fund, or a sale of $2,000,000 of gold in all. Also to purchase $1,000,000 of bonds on each alternate week for the special fund.

THE GOLD PANIC.

The Committee of Banking and Currency hold another meeting to-morrow to consider the report concerning the gold panic already prepared by General GARFIELD, their Chairman.

TRIAL OF A PAYMASTER.

Major E. H. BROOKS, Paymaster, has been ordered to proceed to Austin, Texas, to testify before a Court for the trial of Major ISAAC STEWART, Paymaster, and will take with him all the documentary evidence pertaining to the case.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Argument of Mr. Orton Continued—Further Comparisons of Europe and America—Representative Hubbard's Reply.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—At the special session of the Senate Committee on Post Offices yesterday morning, Mr. ORTON continued his argument against the Hubbard scheme as follows:

Whatever differences of opinion have existed concerning the policy of the Government in that regard, the fact will be conceded that during the past forty years the protection of American labor against the competition of the cheaper labor of Europe has been a prominent item in the creeds of all political parties. There have been disagreements concerning the extent to which the principle should be carried, but no party has yet had the temerity to ignore it altogether. It has appeared to me, therefore, especially unjust that a service like the telegraph, more than half the cost of performing which is paid for labor, should be demanded of private corporations in the United States at the same rates as it is afforded in the most densely-populated countries of Europe. The Governments, which there own and operate the telegraph, whether for public convenience or an element of power, have no privileges to pay for, have no stockholders expecting dividends, and are satisfied when the Budget can be so manipulated as to exhibit only a trifling loss. If the demand which is now being made, that the price of telegraphing in this country shall be graduated to the lowest European standard, is a reasonable one, what shall be said to that larger class who demand cheaper food, and clothing, and rents and fuel. These are necessary for all, while the telegraph is essential only to the few, and the latter are abundantly able to pay the rates now charged. If it is sound policy to so legislate as to enhance the price of the necessaries of life, what valid reason can be assigned on the other hand for forcing down the rate of wages for another class of labor? Ours has never been considered a paternal Government. A people competent to govern themselves are certainly able to provide every requisite for promoting social and commercial intercourse, and for the development of the resources of their country. Some European Governments have gone much further than the telegraph in making provision for their subjects. There are Government baths, with the accessories of Government soap and towels; and in France the Government builds opera houses and provides balls and entertainments, with soldiers in uniform present to preserve order. The Imperial autocrat, who is held upon the throne by the bayonets of his soldiery while women are laboring in the fields and along the highways, can well afford to offer cheap telegraphy to his subjects in return for the greater privileges which he has wrested from them.

CONSOLIDATING COMPETITION.

Mr. ORTON then proceeded to discuss the report of the Committee, reading that portion which speaks of consolidating competing companies as something to be desired, and also the removal of competition:

He suggested that inasmuch as the only charge made against his Company was that of being a great monopoly, whether it was the policy of Congress to foster consolidation and abolish competition, when the result would inevitably be the establishment of a greater monopoly than now existed. He stated that competing lines were now in operation in a majority of the States, all of which were being extended, and that if the business was not interfered with by Congress it was probable that in a short time, a year or two at the furthest, competition in telegraphy would exist all over the country. Competition rarely promotes the interest of shareholders, but so long as the latter are ready to invest capital in such enterprises, the public will certainly not complain, and the Government has no occasion to interfere. He called attention to the reference in the report of some statement made by the "Chairman of the Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph" in the House, and added that that is a Committee recently appointed at the request of a member of the House, which has not yet organized, and the opinions of its Chairman, therefore, are entitled to no more weight by this Committee than those of any other gentleman who has not had the opportunity to investigate the subject. But, if it was worth while to quote and make a part of your report the casual remark of the Chairman of the new Committee in the House, why has the fact been ignored that the House Committee on Post Offices, which had this subject under consideration for two years, and has heard more arguments concerning it than even the Senate Committee—why, I say, has no mention been made of the fact that the House Committee, near the close of the last session, unanimously ordered a report adversely, not only to the Hubbard scheme, but to two or three others which had been referred to it? That report was duly published, and is one of the documents of the House; and neither the conclusions of the Committee nor the reasons therefor have ever been controverted.

COST OF LINES.

Speaking of the cost of lines, he said, cost is rarely the measure of value, although it may properly be taken into account as an aid in ascertaining it. If the Government proposes to purchase a property and business, say in the City of New-York, would the question be asked what did it cost? And, on the other hand, if it should be decided to remove the capital to the Mississippi Valley, and this building was put up for a sale, would the untold millions which it has cost be considered the measure of its value? Any discussion of the cost of telegraph lines in this country, at this time, by a Congressional Committee, seems improper in view of the fact that, by the terms of the law of 1866, whenever the Government shall decide to purchase the telegraph, the companies have the right to select half the jury; and until it is proposed to purchase, there is no occasion to consider either cost or value here. He then called attention to the error of the Committee's report in regard to the charge for messages from Washington to the following places: Waltham, Mass., given at $2 75, is but $2 20; Chicago, given at $1 75, is but $1; Geneva, Ill., given at $2, is but $1 80; Omaha, given at $3 75, is but $2 50; Jackson, Miss., given at $3 25, is but $2 [illegible].

PRIORITY OF TRANSMISSION.

He then called attention to certain provisions of the bill not previously referred to, and of the clause authorizing priority of transmission at special rates not named, and said if, after due consideration by Congress and with a full understanding of the subject, it is decided to authorize this feature in telegraph service, the inducement would be so strong that I should be almost tempted to urge the passage of this bill, in order that my Company might avail of its provisions and get control of its organization; for if you will give me the right by law to make my own rate for messages requiring immediate dispatch, I care little what the rate shall be for the small remainder which will consent to be delayed.

REPLY OF MR. HUBBARD.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. HUBBARD's argument in reply to Mr. ORTON:

Mr. HUBBARD began by stating that it was true the telegraph was principally used at the present time by bankers, brokers, speculators and the Press. The object of the Postal Telegraph was to bring it within the reach of the many, and make it an ordinary means of communication. There are, he said, two systems of telegraph—the governmental and the corporate systems. The former is in operation in all the countries of Europe; the latter in America alone. A comparison of the two systems disclosed the following results: The investment for 390,000 miles of wire in Europe is $41,000,000 in gold, or $48,000,000 in currency, at the present prices, while the Western Union Telegraph Company have 104,000 miles of wire, with an investment of nearly $48,000,000. Four miles of wire under the Government system would cost no more than one under the corporate system. In nineteen countries in Europe 25,000,000 messages are sent for $13,000,000 in currency, while the Western Union Telegraph Company transmits 8,000,000 of messages for $6,700,000. The average rates under the Governmental system are forty-five cents; under the corporate system seventy-one cents. The argument of Mr. ORTON that the rates per mile are less in this country than in Europe is fallacious, because distance does not enter into the cost of telegraphing, for on a good line it costs no more to send a message fifty miles than it costs a thousand miles. The telegraph is less used in America than in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands; and in all the southern and western parts of this country it is probably less used than in other parts of the United States. Mr. ORTON says the business cannot be done at the great reduction of rates proposed by the Postal Telegraph Company. The average reduction on rates, it is believed would be about fifty per cent. The experience of Europe shows that while the rates are reduced fifty per cent. there the business is increased one hundred per cent. with an increase of expenses from twenty to thirty per cent. In Switzerland the rate on the 1st of January, 1868, were reduced from one franc to half a franc. The business as a consequence doubled, and the net receipts were reduced only three thousand francs that year. When the rates are low the pay for the increase of length of messages nearly pays for the increased rate. In America if a union of the telegraph to the Post Office be made there will be a large reduction in all the office expenses of the telegraph without any corresponding increase in the expenses of the Post Office Department. These office expenses are at least twenty-five per cent. of the present expenses of the telegraph. If, then, the rates are reduced fifty per cent., and business is increased one hundred per cent., with twenty-five per cent. additional expense, these additional expenses will be saved by the union with the Post Office Department. The wires are now occupied but a small portion of the time. Low rates will induce new classes of business which do not now use the wires to use them at times of the day when they are not crowded with business. Only ten per cent. of the business is now on social matters—the same proportion that Belgium had at the high rates. At low rates fifty-nine per cent. of the Belgium business is on social matters; and from the habits and character of our people, it is natural to suppose a like result will follow like causes. The ordinary mercantile correspondence is now generally written in the afternoon and transmitted by the night mails. When the telegraph shall be made an ordinary means of communication, with reduced night rates, this mercantile correspondence will be transmitted by telegraph. If the proposed rates, 25 cents for a message transmitted a thousand miles at night, are not low enough to induce merchants to use the wires, the rates must be reduced until business is increased. Great reduction in the expenses will be effected by the removal of competition. It had been said as an objection to the bill that $250 a mile was too much to be paid for many of the lines, and that they could be purchased at very much less value and turned into the Postal Telegraph Company at a large profit. To this it may be replied that among the corporators are gentlemen representing the various telegraph interests, who will see that other companies are not favored to their prejudice, and besides, every contract must be made subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and therefore no great or improper profit can be made without his assent and approval of the transaction. As by the bill he may become a purchaser of the property at the end of five years, he will be careful to see he does not sanction or give too large a sum for any lines of telegraph. Mr. HUBBARD said they had been told that Mr. ORTON's policy would be decided by his observation of the working of the English system. That system works favorably, and yet the gentleman opposes the bill. The only reason for this can be that he expects the English system will be a success, and through his friends will ask the Government in another year to adopt the English system, with the English rule of damages, which, according to his report, will give to his Company $60,000,000 instead of $25,000,000—the amount proposed to be paid under the Postal bill. He therefore favors the bill of General WASHBURN introduced at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. ORTON interrupted, saying he did not favor that bill, but that if either system was to be adopted he preferred that of the postal telegraph, as being better adapted to this country than the English system.

Mr. HUBBARD, resuming, said that Mr. ORTON, in his remarks on the English system, gave his reasons why he believed although it might succeed there it would not succeed here. There, the operators are selected and promoted on account of merit and pensioned when old age overtakes them. Here, if the Government system be adopted, the operators and employes would be chosen for political considerations, not simply on account of merit in their department of business. The postal telegraph system, on the other hand, proposes to adopt the present telegraph lines with their officers, operators, and employes, because they can perform their business better than any others. For the office business they will employ the post offices of the country. The system does not propose to incorporate any new department or any new bureau of the Government, but merely to adapt itself to the existing arrangement of the Post Office Department. It is believed the Post Office Department has the right, and should avail itself of the last discoveries of the means of transmitting the correspondence of the people, and that the people have the right to have their correspondence transmitted by the slow mail or by the lightning mail as they may elect. Letters and telegrams will each be received by the same clerk in the Post Office, each transmitted under contract, one by railroad and the other by telegraph, to the office of its destination to be delivered through the instrumentality of the Post Office.

The discussion occupied about two hours, and was listened to with great apparent interest by the members of the Committee and several gentlemen who were in attendance.

The Difficulty Between the Manufacturers and Iron Moulders of Troy.

From the Albany Journal, Feb. 26.

The difficulty between the stove manufacturers and moulders of Troy continues. A meeting of the manufacturers was held on the 8th inst., at which all the manufacturers in the city were represented, with one exception. At this meeting it was stated that the cost of moulding in Troy was ten per cent. higher than in Albany, Buffalo, or in fact any of the leading stove marts, and a resolution was passed, looking either to a reduction of the wages in that city, or else an increase in other cities, so that Troy could maintain its position in the stove trade. A committee to confer with the Moulder's Union was appointed. This Union resolved by a unanimous vote not to reduce wages, but resolved to secure an increase in other cities, so that the stove trade in Troy should not suffer in the least. The conference here ended. No demands were made on either side, but the matter was left in the hands of the Moulder's Union.

The New Constitution for Tennessee.

From the Nashville Union, Feb. 25.

That the proposed Constitution is in some respects objectionable, we will not controvert, but it has this redeeming feature—it extends the franchise to the white people of the State. To those of us who are deprived of the right of suffrage, the importance of the success of this new Constitution is incalculable. If this proposed Constitution is defeated we shall have to continue under the old Constitution with the Radical amendments of February, 1865.

TELEGRAMS.

The Attacks of the "Right" on the French Ministry.

An Imperial Declaration of Harmony.

French Interests in the Ecumenical Council.

Brownlow in Favor of Military Government in Tennessee.

EUROPE.

Napoleon and his Ministry Harmonious—The Conservative Press on the Proposed Reforms—The Carnival—The Roman Council—The English University Boat Race.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The Emperor declares that officially and personally perfect harmony exists between himself and the present Ministers, and that he believes they have the sympathy of every honest Frenchman. The journals which support the Deputies of the Right have commenced to attack the Ollivier Ministry. *Le Pays*, a Court organ, declares that it will not join in the attack, but it protests against the measures of M. OLLIVIER as contrary to its principles.... It is asserted that the Council of State will propose a reduction in the army contingent.... The first day of the Carnival passed without the slightest trouble. There was a procession, which marched through the streets quietly, and was not interfered with by the Police. The weather was very fine and the display attracted great crowds of spectators.... The Bishop of Laval publishes in the journals a letter declaring that he would die rather than aid in the projects spoken of at Rome. The Bishop does not indicate what these projects are. France has made a new attempt to dissuade the Council from acting against her interests.

HAMBURG, Feb. 27.—The *Borsenhalle* says a project is on foot for the establishment of a discount bank in this city, and that capitalists here and at Berlin, Frankfort and New-York are interested in the enterprise.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Oxford and Cambridge are both making changes in their boat crews for the annual University race. Cambridge has rejected SPENCER, and Oxford HAULBLON.

Theory of the Delayed Arrival of the Steamer City of Boston—Political Matters in Spain.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—The agents of the steamship *City of Boston* have sent the steamship *City of Durham* to cruise off the Madeira Islands, in the hope something may be learned of the missing steamer. Captain JUDKINS, of the steamship *Scotia*, thinks the *City of Boston* is off the coast of Ireland, encountering the head winds which are now prevailing. The opinion of all old sailors is that she is disabled, and is making for port under sail.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The struggle between the Church and the Revolutionary parties is becoming more intensified. The debate on the proposition to prosecute the Archbishop of Santiago for treason threatens to consume the entire session of the Convention.... The Duke of MONTPENSIER, in reply to repeated newspaper articles, demanding a definition of his position, to-day publishes a letter in one of the leading journals, wherein he says he has not been, and is not now, a pretender to the throne; that in all things he will follow the will of the Cortes; that he is in no way compromised to any political party; that he is satisfied to be a Spanish citizen, and that he longs for a definite Constitution for Spain.... There have been some Carlist disturbances recently at Carcelen, near Albacete, but they were suppressed in all cases by the civil guards.

LOPEZ.

His Latest Manœuvre—Evacuation of Passadero—An Effort to Cut Off His Retreat.

LISBON, Feb. 26.—The regular mail steamship from Rio de Janeiro arrived here at a late hour yesterday. The news from the seat of war is quite important. General LOPEZ had been forced to evacuate Passadero, abandoning his sick and wounded. He moved towards Bensecta. At the last accounts the Count D'EU was moving across the Alpa River in the hope of intercepting LOPEZ's retreat.

TENNESSEE.

A Card from Senator Brownlow—He Favors a Military Government for the State.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 27.—Senator BROWNLOW publishes a card in this morning's *Whig*, saying: "I am in favor of setting aside the present State Government of Tennessee, and the doings of the State Convention, and the present Legislature, and of the appointment of a Military Governor, backed up by national troops, which will put a stop to the wholesale murder of white and colored Unionists. That Congress will do this I have no sort of doubt." His card occasions some excitement. He predicts the party fraudulently usurping the State Government will get sick of rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment, removing the present patriotic Judiciary and other wicked legislation.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Respect to the Memory of Mr. Burlingame—Petition for the Fenian Prisoners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The flags on all the public buildings in this city and the shipping in the harbor are flying at half-mast, in respect to the memory of the late ANSON BURLINGAME.... The grand musical festival of CAMILLA URSO closed yesterday. The gross receipts are estimated at $60,000.... Several prominent Irishmen of this city propose the getting up of a monster petition to the Government of the United States, with reference to the cruel treatment of the Irish political prisoners now confined in English prisons, which was lately made public by the English and Irish Press, and asking the Government to appoint a commissioner to visit the different prisons and ascertain the real facts relative to their treatment. The petition will be signed by the whole Irish population here, and forwarded to Senator CASSERLY for presentation to the President.

Political Matters—The New-Hampshire Campaign—Terrorism in South Carolina.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 27.—Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, addressed a political meeting at Nashua last evening. Among other speakers stumping the State for the Republicans are Senators Nye, Patterson and Sawyer, Hon. Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, General C. H. Van Wyck and Representatives Cragin and Stevens. Great interest is felt in the result of the election.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 27.—The South Carolina Legislative Committee, composed of Democrats and Republicans, appointed at the last session of the Legislature, to investigate the disordered state of affairs in the Third Congressional District, have reported that there was a thoroughly organized party in the district, whose purpose was to defeat the real objects of the Reconstruction acts, and that this party had murdered, whipped, threatened and intimidated Republicans. The Democratic portion of the Committee are preparing a minority report, asserting that the majority report is highly colored.

THE DISASTER IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Scene of the Accident—Twenty-One Persons Known to be Dead—Horrible Mutilations.

OXFORD, Miss., Feb. 26.—A fearful accident occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon to the regular morning train on the Mississippi Central Railroad for New-Orleans. The train, having [illegible] behind time, approached Buckner's Trestle, which is forty feet high and over a ravine, at a high speed. The engine crossed safely, but the rest of the train ran off the track, crushing the trestle and completely wrecking the baggage, mail, express and three passenger cars. The cause of the accident is believed to have been the unsound condition of the trestle timbers, which permitted the rail to slip out of place and thus switch off the cars, which crashed through the trestle and plunged into the ditch. Every car was entirely demolished. The baggage, mail and express freight broke loose, and was scattered on the sides of the ravine into which the train plunged. The first and second passenger cars were shattered to pieces. The remaining passenger car kept its place on the track, while its forward end rested on the wreck of the second car in the ravine at an inclination of fifty degrees. Two women, four children, twelve white and three colored persons, are known to have been killed, and, it is feared, some others. Among the killed was Colonel SPEARS, a planter, residing fourteen miles from Jackson, who was returning from Chicago with thirty laborers; also Mr. S. C. MOORHOUSE, of Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. DUNCAN K. FARRELL, who had just arrived from Scotland, *via* New-York, and J. MCDONALD, Supervisor of the southern end of the road. The names of the others could not be ascertained, but they are believed all to have been from the West and South. Among the injured was Miss AGGY ELLIOTT, of New-York, who was fastened an hour in the wreck by the side of five men, who were killed; but she was rescued without apparent injury, except a badly crushed hand. Colonel SAM. TATE, President of the road, was nearly suffocated by a pile of passengers thrown upon him in the wreck; but he is now comfortable. One man's leg was badly broken, another's knee was crushed; many were cut and bruised, and three or four are suffering from severe internal injuries. A special train from Louisville was only half an hour behind the wrecked train, with a large party of Northern and Western railroad men, accompanied by ladies, and a few passengers, including JOHN E. RUSSELL and wife, Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent of the Associated Press, and his wife, of New-York, and Mr. GOBRES, of New-Orleans. The party are all safe, and assisted in succoring the victims of the wreck. The wounded were chiefly brought to Oxford, where the citizens proffer every assistance possible. Mr. H. C. MCCARTY, of Pulaski, N. Y., mail agent of the train, was slightly hurt, but declined medical aid. The southward bound passengers will proceed to-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 26.—A special dispatch to the *Ledger*, from Oxford, Miss., says seventeen persons were killed by the railroad accident; among whom were Colonel SPEARS, of Brandon, Miss., Mr. MCDONALD, road master, two ladies and two children, names unknown. The remainder of the killed, with few exceptions, were emigrants *en route* to Texas. Fourteen or fifteen passengers were wounded, several fatally. Mr. MCDONALD's body was horribly mangled and hardly recognizable. The train, with the exception of the engine, is a complete wreck. RICHARD BUSTEED, son of WM. H. BUSTEED, of New-York, is also among the injured.

Sinking of the Schooner Benjamin Butler on the New-England Coast—The Captain and Three of the Crew Lost.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26.—The schooner *Benjamin Butler*, Captain FOWLER, from Elizabethport, N. J., for Providence, was run down and sunk off Watch Hill, at 1 A. M. Friday. The vessel was cut in two and went down instantly. Four men were lost—Captain FOWLER, JOSEPH NORTHRUP, JAMES MCKENZIE and the colored cook named AMOS MALBONE. The mate, GEORGE NORTHRUP, was picked up by the steamer *Thetis*, after being in the water half an hour, and was not restored to consciousness for several hours. The lost men, except the cook, belonged in Wickford, in this State. The wind was blowing a gale at the time of the disaster. It is thought the schooner's lights were obstructed by ice. Her cargo of coal belonged to MANCHESTER, HOPKINS & Co., of this city, and, with the vessel, was uninsured.

Bold Robbery in Worcester—Suicide of a New-Yorker in Boston.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 27.—A bold robbery was perpetrated in this city yesterday afternoon. Two men entered the house of TIMOTHY BARRETT when all the family but a boy 12 years of age were absent, knocked down the boy and tied him with a clothes line. The robbers then searched the drawers and trunks, but the absent members of the family had the money they wanted. They carried off gold watches, gold chains, jewelry, silver and other articles of value. They have not yet been arrested.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—P. J. O'CONNOR, 24 years of age, took a mixture of strychnine and beer last night, and was taken to the City Hospital in a hopeless condition. A neatly-written note was found upon him, of which the following is an extract: "Whoever finds my corpse will please telegraph to P. P. MCHUGH, No. 51 Ann-street, New-York, and will give it decent burial. I am tired of life. Rum is the cause of all evil."

Movements of General Quesada.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—General QUESADA and staff, of the Cuban army, passed through this city on Saturday from Florida. The General is in excellent health, and is very cheerful in regard to the cause. He represents the Cuban army at twenty thousand men, but says they are in need of arms. He says they will succeed whether aided or not.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27.—Right Rev. THOS. FOLEY was to-day consecrated Bishop of Pergamus and Bishop-Coadjutor of Chicago, Ill. There were present Bishop MCCLOSKEY, of Louisville, Ky., consecrating Bishop, and Bishop ROSECRANS, of Ohio, and Bishop BECKER, of Wilmington, Del. The latter preached the sermon from the last three verses of the Gospel of Matthew. The ceremonies were of a most imposing character, over two hundred priests taking part. An immense audience filled the Cathedral.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—The trial of GEO. VANDERPOOL, at Manistee, Mich., for the murder of HERBERT FIELD, was concluded on Saturday. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. Upon being asked why sentence should not be pronounced the prisoner spoke for ten minutes, calling God to witness his innocence of the crime. He was sentenced to solitary confinement for life.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—The citizens of Milwaukee assembled in mass meeting last night, adopted resolutions pledging themselves to furnish the State with grounds and a Capitol building equal, if not better, than the present ones, provided the capital is removed to Milwaukee.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27.—The Temperance Committee, appointed at the great meeting held on the 22d inst., will to-morrow afternoon present to Mayor MASON a petition, bearing 20,000 signatures, in favor of closing the liquor saloons on Sunday.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 27.—It has been snowing here all day.

ALBANY.

Bills Introduced—Strikes, Strikers and Strickee—A Hint to the Victims—The War of the Rings—The Cloven Foot—A Third Charter Wanted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 27, 1870.

Up to the adjournment of the Legislature yesterday, there had been 782 bills introduced in the Assembly and 321 in the Senate—making 1,003 altogether since the beginning of the session. It is safe to say that out of this number not more than one-third have for their object the promotion of the public interests, general or local. The remainder are bills designed to secure private or party ends, and may be divided into three classes. First—Bills to increase the power and patronage of the dominant party in the Legislature. Second—Bills to promote the private interests of individuals or corporations, and Third—"Strikes," as they are termed, or bills designed to extort money from individuals, or corporations already existing, by threatening legislation inimical to their interests. These last have come to be an important feature of Albany legislation, and are the favorite means by which impecunious legislators "pay their board bills," as the phrase goes. There are not a few members who regularly make it their chief business from the day the session opens to hunt up corporations, institutions or individuals, as eligible subjects for "strikes," and to keep close watch of all bills introduced, to see whether there is "any money in them." Sometimes these "strikes" take the form of "investigating committees" or "resolutions of inquiry," which may be regarded as "threats premonitory." If the corporation or individual "comes down" handsomely, the investigation results in a favorable report, and the "strike" never reaches the form of a bill. In case a new bill introduced is found to have "money in it," or, in other words, its passage is desired by a man of wealth or a rich corporation, the "strikers" then organize themselves into cliques or "rings" sufficiently large to prevent its passage unless the "money in it" is extracted and distributed. It matters not how innocent or harmless the bill may be; if its backer has money he must disgorge. It is said, to have cost the late Sir EDWARD CUNARD $2,500 to get a bill through the Legislature to simply allow him, an alien, to hold real estate. That was several years ago. If the thing were attempted now by a man having "Sir" attached to his name, it would cost him nearer $25,000. But this is old news, doubtless, to a majority of readers; it certainly is neither new nor strange to any one who has been a spectator of Albany legislation during the last ten years. What is strange, however, is that corporations or individuals will continue to allow themselves to be bled so freely by these "strikers." They have it in their power to put an end to them and their corrupt practices. Let the victims of these "strikers" combine together and fight the devil with his own weapons. Instead of negotiating with lobbyists, who are the great friends of the "strikers," let them employ lawyers and detectives, if necessary, to bring both lobbyists and strikers to justice. Let them set a trap for the thieves. In a word, let them enforce Senator HALE's Bribery law that passed the Legislature last Winter. One conviction under this law will put a stop to "strikers," for a while, at least.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

The "Anti-Ring" men, both in and out of the Legislature, are showing the cloven foot a little too early. They claim to have waged their war against the Tammany Ring entirely in the interest of the people, and not for any private ends of their own—of course not. And yet before they have introduced their charter to the Legislature, or even finished drafting it, their New-York organs come out with the programme of the first election to take place under it, and the names that are to head the ticket. And what do we find? Just what might have been expected—the leaders of the Anti-Ring faction assigned to the places now held by the Ring—CREAMER for Mayor, GENET for Board of Public Works, O'BRIEN for Street Commissioner, and so on. The "outs" are merely to take the place of the "ins," or in other words, the "Ring" and "Anti-Ring" war turns out to be, what every sensible man knew it was, only a fight for the spoils. Now would it not be a good idea for a few disinterested and honest Democrats in New-York, if such can be found, to draft a charter in the interest of the people, and under which they will not be the leading candidates for office? The country Democrats in the Legislature pause for a reply.

S.

COLD IN THE NORTHWEST.

A Perilous Journey on Snow Shoes—Starvation Among the Indians.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Feb. 24.

Yesterday Captain BROWN WALLIS, late of the British Army, and Mr. RANALD MCDONELL, arrived from Fort William *en route* for Toronto, Canada. We learn some facts from Captain WALLIS concerning the condition of the Indians in that region, and incidents of the journey.

Before these gentlemen left the Fort reports came in from various parts of the interior, to the effect that the Indians were starving to death. One Indian died of starvation on the northwestern shore of Dog Lake, distant about 100 miles from Fort William, in the latter part of January, and many others were reported in such a famishing condition that they would probably perish before relief could reach them. The information of this destitution was brought to the Fort by a messenger sent in by the agent of the H. B. Co. at Dog Lake to the Chief Factor of the H. B. Co. at the Fort, Mr. JOHN MCINTYRE. He at once loaded more than a dozen trains with provisions and dispatched them for the relief of the Indians, but from all accounts other Indians doubtless died of starvation before the food could possibly reach its destination. Mr. WHITE, the agent of the H. B. Co. at Wabalan or Basswood Lake, 200 miles in the interior, reports similar distress in that vicinity.

On their way down these gentlemen conversed with a trader from Vermilion, and he reports great destitution among the Indians there. Indeed, reports of starvation reached them at all the trading posts on the way down, and these gentlemen think that many deaths from absolute starvation will be heard of soon. The causes of this destitution are a scarcity of fish and game. The fish seem to have deserted the shallow waters in the interior from some unknown cause, and partridges, reindeer and hares are not to be found at all. The long and severe rains of last season seem to have almost extinguished the partridges and hares, and where they were to be found by hundreds during previous Winters, there are none to be had this Winter at all. The reindeer, from some cause, have departed to some other section, and on the whole journey our informant only heard of five being killed. What makes the matter worse, is the fact that nearly all the traders are out of provisions. Mr. PARKER, the trader at Pigeon River, has no provisions, his vessel having been wrecked last Fall at Ontonagon. All the other traders are in the about same condition.

The party left Fort William on the 7th of February on snow shoes, with two faithful and very expert Chippewa Indian guides. The distance to Superior City is about 212 miles, but, owing to the many deviations they were compelled to make, owing to ice mountains, &c., they traveled a much greater distance. The first day, Feb. 7, they marched eight miles, and then encamped for the night. The following are the distances made on the successive days of their journey: Tuesday, Feb. 8, 21 miles; Wednesday, 14 miles; Thursday, 17 miles; Friday, 11 miles; Saturday, 7 miles; Sunday, 1 miles; Monday, 16 miles; Tuesday, 17 miles; Wednesday, 14 miles. On Wednesday there was a terrible storm and snow fell to the depth of about one foot, in addition to that previously on the ground, making in all about five feet of snow upon the ground. On Thursday the party rested at Beaver Bay Station, and sent the Indian guides back about five miles for the trains, which had been left behind the day before. Friday, Feb. 18, 14 miles; Saturday, Feb. 19, 22 miles; Sunday, Feb. 20, 16 miles.

This brought them to Superior City, from whence they came by stage and rail.

They state that the whole country from Fort William to Superior is covered with snow to the depth of from four to five feet. At Fort William on the night of Jan. 17, it was 42° Fahrenheit below zero, and on the night of Feb. 2 it was 40° Fahrenheit below. At 9 A. M. of the 3d of February it was 38° Fahrenheit below zero.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ODES AND EPODES OF HORACE. A METRICAL TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH. WITH INTRODUCTION AND COMMENTARIES. By Lord LYTTON. With Latin Text from the Editions of ORELLI, MACLEANE and YONGE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1870.

Lord LYTTON's elegant and scholarly version of HORACE will be welcomed with pleasure by all lovers of the Venusian, even though it bring the inevitable disappointment which each successive attempt to translate the untranslateable only renews. HORACE is never quite himself in the most deftly fitted alien garb; yet the very difficulty which is the constant incitement to his translators, is at once their best justification and the chief whet of their readers. Just because in the poet's manner lies so much of his peculiar charm, which it is so hard to reproduce, there is unlimited scope for ingenuity and fertility of rendering. We come to each new version not expecting to be wholly satisfied—not, perhaps, even desiring it—for to admit that possibility would be to dishonor our poet; but curious to see how familiar obstacles have been overcome and familiar beauties transfigured. We rejoice to find that the new adventurer has succeeded where others have failed; his failures even may suggest the success he has barely missed, while an apt or novel version of an epithet often lends to a passage a grace unsuspected before. Lord LYTTON has had his share of success and failure; and the apportionment of both in the minds of most of his critics will turn, we fancy, on their judgment of his unrhymed metres. To us he seems, in his entire rejection of rhyme, to have deliberately added to the difficulty of reproducing the artistic beauty of the odes, without attaining any compensating increase of fidelity to their language or spirit. To give in English even a tolerably adequate notion of HORACE's unrivaled form asks for all the mechanical resources and embellishments of our verse. Especially is this true of the lighter odes, whose effect comes chiefly from the art of their construction, and whose evanescent grace and airy loveliness elude the grasp of Lord LYTTON's rhymeless measures. Comparison, of course, is not criticism, but comparison of the results achieved by Lord LYTTON's method and that of the rhyming translators may serve to show our meaning. Of the latter, Mr. THEODORE MARTIN seems to us in many respects the fairest example, and his version combines poetry with fidelity to a higher degree than any others we have seen. Let the reader set Mr. MARTIN's version of almost any of the lighter odes side by side with Lord LYTTON's, and the inferiority of the latter, in vernacularizing the foreign poet, in domesticating him as it were—and this after all is the true aim of translation—will be, we are very sure, quickly apparent. Space fails us to give more than one or two examples. Ode I., 13, "Ad Lydiam," has in the original more of the spirit and style of a modern love song than any other classic poem we remember outside of Catullus, and breathes, indeed, a passionate tenderness and regret more akin to the Veronese than the Venusian. The second stanza of the Latin:

"Tum nec mens mihi nec color
Certa sede manent; humor et in genas
Furtim labitur, arguens
Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus,"

is thus rendered by Lord LYTTON:

"Then in my mind thought has no settled base;
To and fro shifts upon my cheek the color,
And tears that glide adown in stealth reveal
By what slow fires mine inmost self consumeth."

Mr. MARTIN puts it:

"Then reels my brain, then on my cheek
The shifting color comes and goes,
And tears that flow unbidden, speak
The torture of my inward throes,
The fierce unrest, the deathless flame,
That slowly macerates my frame."

Excepting the question as to the propriety of using in a translation from the Latin so purely Latin and unidiomatic a word as macerates, Mr. MARTIN's rendering seems to us to have caught the lyrical flavor of the original as thoroughly as Lord LYTTON has missed it. Of the greater felicity of his wording there can be no two opinions in the minds of Horatian scholars; and it would be hard to find in translation a neater substitution of of idioms than exhibited in the two first lines of the stanza quoted. The last stanza of the same ode:

"Felices ter et amplius,
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
Divulsus querimoniis
Suprema citius solvet amor die,"

lovely as it is, Mr. MARTIN transfuses into something very like English poetry:

"O trebly blest, and blest forever,
Are they whom true affection binds;
In whom no doubts or janglings sever
The union of their constant minds;
But life in blended current flows
Serene and sunny to the close!"

Beside this, does not Lord LYTTON's version, though a trifle more literal, seem cumbrous and cold?

"Thrice happy, ay, more than thrice happy, they
Whom one soft bond unbroken binds together;
Whose love, serene from bickering and reproach,
In life's last moment finds the first that severs."

Ode I., 25, again, to Lydia—another Lydia, let us hope, with Lord LYTTON—is even more difficult, for the poet here indulges in certain licenses of invective which modern taste eschews. Mr. MARTIN's success is here more marked—Lord LYTTON's failure more positive. Two stanzas the latter omits altogether; the remaining three he gives us shorn of all their lightsome grace:

"More rarely now shake thy closed windows
With quick knocks of petulant gallants,—
They break not thy sleep; to thy threshold
Fondly the door clings,

Once turning so glib on its hinges.
Thou hear'st less and less, 'Lydia, sleepest thou?
'Tis I—all night long for thee dying—
I, thine own lover!'
* * * * * *
Now thou whin'st that this new generation
Likes but young shoots of ivy and myrtle,
And dedicates dry leaves to Hebrus,
Winter's cold comrade!"

Of the metre it may be remarked that he has elsewhere surpassed it. For this mutilated and limping version, Mr. MARTIN gives us an entire poem, bright, sparkling, without one offensive suggestion, yet conveying in the main the sense of the Latin:

"Swains in numbers
Break your slumbers,
Saucy Lydia now but seldom,
Ay, though at your casement nightly,
Tapping loudly, tapping lightly,
By the dozen once ye held them.

Ever turning
Night and morning,
Swung your door upon its hinges;
Now from dawn till evening's closing,
Lone and desolate reposing,
Not a soul its rest infringes.

Serenaders,
Sweet invaders,
Scanter grow, and daily scanter,
Singing, 'Lydia, art thou sleeping?
Lonely watch thy love is keeping!
Wake, O wake, thou dear enchanter.'

Torn and faded,
You, as they did
Woo and in your turn are slighted;
Worn and torn by passion's fret,
You, the pitiless coquette,
Waste by fires yourself have lighted.

Late relenting,
Left lamenting—
'Withered leaves strew wintry brooks!
Ivy garlands greenly darkling,
Myrtles brown with dewdrops sparkling,
Best preserve youth's glowing looks.'"

With the exception of the last stanza—which, like the youthful Lydia, though pretty, is a little freer than we could wish—this translation seems to us exceedingly good. Especially praiseworthy is the ingenuity by which the coarseness of the third and fourth stanzas of the Latin is eluded by extending the translation to manners as well as to words. And for this evasion, more than is needful in translating the odes, rhyme is, if not an indispensable, at least a very useful aid. This and many similar odes—I., 23, "Ad Chloen," for instance, which, however, Lord LYTTON renders better than most; I., 5, "Ad Pyrrham," which he does not attempt at all, substituting instead MILTON's unrhymed, and, if it be not heresy unpardonable, we may add overrated version; II., 7, "Ad Barinen," which Lord LYTTON does so clumsily as to obscure the sense, asking us to accept as a fair equivalent for the graceful badinage of the second stanza, such prose as this:

"But in proportion as that head perfidious
Thou doom'st to Orcus, brighter shines thy beauty,
And grows still more the universal theme of
Youthful adorers."

III., 9, the well-known "Carmen Amabeum," of which the version is only less awkward than the last; and, generally speaking, all the erotic odes are better rendered with rhyme than without.

In the graver odes Lord LYTTON is more fortunate. I., 34, "Parcus deorum;" III., 16, "Inclusam Danaën;" IV., 2, "Pindarum quisquis;" IV., 4, "Qualem ministrum," and the charming pastoral epode, 2, "Beatus Ille," so admirably paraphrased by DRYDEN, strike us as among the best. But in these, as in all, there is constantly recurring a fault already alluded to as a serious one in English translation—the reproduction of foreign idioms. In translation, if anywhere, should we look for idiomatic English. Such expressions, therefore, as "well becomes anointed brows," "pious, alas! in vain, I., 24, (where the word "pious," if used in a purely Latin sense, does not express the meaning of the Latin;) "but me more have stricken with rapture;" "lest thou owe a mock;" "ease is not venal;" II., 16, which is, besides, entirely superfluous, "closed gates of Janus, vacant of a war," offend a severe taste. Often, too, there is an ineptness in rendering epithets, which we should scarcely expect from so complete a master of style. "Bosom *more seen* through than glass," hardly seems the neatest possible translation of "perlucidior vitro." "Dewy banks," IV., 2, gives no very graphic picture of "uvidi Tiburis;" and "rough" is a most commonplace version of "hispidos," in II., 9. Yet, sometimes, it is fair to add, the author does justice to his original's curious felicity.

"Worshiper rare and niggard of the gods,
While led astray, in the Fool's wisdom versed,"

is a very satisfactory translation of

"Parcus deorum cultor et infrequens,
Insanientis dum sapientiæ
Consultus erro;"

and "face so ambiguously fair" cleverly avoids the difficulty in "ambigua voltu," II., 5. Many awkward inversions occur, as in II., 2:

"Him shall uplift, and on no waxen pinion,
Fame, the survivor,"

where the sense is only vaguely given; and elisions, as immediately after in the same ode, the verse,

"Wider thy realm, a greedy soul subjected,"

which would be scarcely intelligible without the Latin. Again the force of the Latin is often unnecessarily diluted, as in I., 28, where the words "calcanda semel" are extended into six English ones, and not completely rendered then. "Trodden by all and only trodden once," only by shadowy implication suggests the idea of necessity so prominent in the Latin. "The spots on earth most stricken by the lightning, Are its high places," is surely a weak substitute for "feriuntque summos fulgura montes," and the words, II., 8, "obtain thee blessings Only when broken," not only have no equivalent in the original, but rather help to mystify the meaning they are intended to clear. This sort of redundance is the more faulty, since terseness and fidelity are among the chief advantages claimed by the upholders of unrhymed measures. In the omission of objectionable passages a degree of propriety is shown which borders on prudery.

These are some of the exceptions which, we fancy, most Horatians will take to Lord LYTTON's work. But, all faults considered, they will still find it, as we began by saying, an elegant and scholarly version of the poet whom they all delight to honor. Not the least of its attractions is in the introductory essay reprinted from *Blackwood*, and the descriptive and critical notes attached to each ode. These show research, a conscientious study of authorities, and the graceful erudition for which Lord LYTTON has long been renowned. The text is printed to face the translation, and except for a few errors in proof, as on page 287, where the word "recepto" is docked of its final syllable, quite handsomely printed.

PERSONAL AND MILITARY HISTORY OF PHILIP KEARNY, MAJOR-GENERAL UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS. By JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER. New-York: RICE & GAGE.

This biography is full of spirit and interest. Taken as a literary production, it is rather the *rudis indigestaque moles*, the heaped-up, unsorted raw material of history, than a piece of deft, compact workmanship. Taken as a portraiture of KEARNY, it is tinged with the family pride which the author (a cousin) most pardonably displays. However, it is only with enthusiasm that his countrymen can speak of KEARNY, and the fire and aggressiveness of the biography are well suited to the subject. Fully two hundred pages are taken up with KEARNY's history before the war of the rebellion; and this preliminary part, by reason of its elaborate genealogical and family detail, its wild stories of adventure in Italy, Algiers and America, and its record of PHIL. KEARNY's Mexican, African and Indian campaigning is specially interesting. "The bravest man," said SCOTT, "I ever knew, and the most perfect soldier,"—surely of such a man so detailed a biography will be prized by his myriad admirers. Three hundred pages more give us PHIL. KEARNY's services in the rebellion—his life as a Union soldier, so prematurely and lamentably ended. The only previous sketches of KEARNY worth mentioning are the one prepared by General DE PEYSTER for our columns in 1861, of which the present volume is an amplification, and Mr. CORTLANDT PARKER's excellent biographical essay on KEARNY. The author enriches and illustrates his subject from a very wide range of military reading, with apposite and picturesque citations. He is free, also, with his criticisms and laudations of prominent American Generals, which, though in some cases we may not accept, in all cases we must respect. With more artistic and professional skill this biography might have become a lasting literary work; as it is, it is a notably lively and entertaining one.

ASKAROS KASSIS, THE COPT. A ROMANCE OF MODERN EGYPT. By EDWIN DE LEON, late United States Consul-General for Egypt. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

Mr. DE LEON was for many years in Egypt as the representative of our Government, and enjoyed unusual opportunities for seeing the interior life of the Orient. He speaks truly, when he says, that "two things color the whole woof and web of Eastern society, the fatalism of Islam, which permeates and blends with every act of its daily life,—and the isolation of the Harem, which establishes the social position of woman;" and these influences can be understood and appreciated to their full extent only by one who has had a long and intimate acquaintance with the Oriental. This book, while possessing all the characteristics of a romance, is yet a vivid reproduction of Eastern life and manners. No one who has sojourned for weeks in Cairo and spent months upon the dreamy Nile can fail to recognize the truthful and almost photographic pictures which Mr. DE LEON has drawn in the progress of his tale. The story is told for the sake of the scenery of Eastern life, which is skillfully drawn around it, and though by no means wanting in dramatic action, and able delineation of character, this is not to us the chief feature of the book. A New-York Merchant; His Maiden Sister from Boston; The Merchant's Son and Daughter; An English Lord; A Syrian, and Askaros Kassis, the Copt, are the chief characters, around whom the interest centres. The Copt and the New-York girl are the lovers of the tale, and they are admirably portrayed. But as we have already said, the book is to be regarded more as a view given the reader by one who has been behind the scenes of Eastern life, and so correct is this view that the very atmosphere—so to speak—of the volume reminds us of the land of the lotus and the palm, and awakens longings for a return to those skies which are never darkened by clouds, and that land where life partakes of the tranquillity of Bramah in the blissful Nirvana.

REPTILES AND BIRDS: A popular account of their various orders, with a description of the habits and economy of the most interesting. By LOUIS FIGUIER, author of "The World Before the Deluge," &c. Illustrated with 307 wood cuts. Edited and adapted by PARKER GILLMORE, ("Ubique.") New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1870.

Of all organized creatures the reptile and the bird seem to us most unlike, not only in themselves, but in the feelings which they inspire. The one crawls on the earth, the other flies in the air. The one charms, the other repels us. While we are fascinated by the one and wish to cherish it, the other alarms, and we strive to destroy it. Yet dissimilar as they are in look and influence on ourselves, these creatures bear to each other a strong internal resemblance—a resemblance that in the minds of naturalists, M. FIGUIER being of the number, justifies their being brought together in most attempts at a classification of the Animal Kingdom. Thus, HUXLEY says that, structurally, "reptiles and birds do really agree much more closely than birds with mammals, or reptiles with amphibians." Such, briefly, is the reason for the present odd-looking juxtaposition. The result is certainly a highly entertaining and edifying volume. There is enough of the popular element in M. FIGUIER's work to interest throughout the non-scientific reader, and enough of the scientific to shield its pages from the charge of merely conveying amusement. Mr. GILMORE's share in the version before us must have cost him great labor, but we do not see that he has cause to regret bestowing it. Whether he is entirely responsible for some rather queer looking renderings of French idioms we know not, since his name only appears as Editor and Adapter. In these latter capacities he has earned solid praise. The book is packed full of interest, and has many graces of style to enhance its other attractions.

CONVERSATIONS ON LIBERALISM AND THE CHURCH. By O. A. BROWNSON, LL. D. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

Dr. BROWNSON is well known for the vigorous and trenchant style with which he treats the topics which engage his pen, and the present work forms no exception to his general rule. In a popular manner, calculated to engage and retain attention, he deals with the objections to the Roman Catholic Church which are urged by the champions of Liberalism and of progress, and asserts the extreme ultramontane views of Roman Catholics as indisputable truths. It will somewhat startle the reader who doubts that infallibility dwells in the Pope, and that all spiritual good is confined to the Roman Church, to learn from Dr. BROWNSON that "except in the material order due in great measure to the previous discovery by Catholics of this western hemisphere, and in the further extension and practical application of certain great principles always insisted on by the Church, there has been no real progress in civilization since the epoch of the Reformation." And it is a feature of society which has certainly never struck us, although not without personal knowledge of British and continental countries, that the Roman Catholic poor and peasantry were free from that debasing servility to rank and wealth which degrades their Protestant fellow men "even in democratic America." Our observation is diametrically opposed to such a conclusion, and common sense teaches that just in proportion as any one surrenders his right of private judgment, and follows blindly any leaders in politics, religion or social life, does he become servile and dependent. The book does not accord with American tastes and modes of thought, but it deals with questions of the hour, which are raised by the Ecumenical Council, the declaration of infallibility by the Pope, and the recent attitude of Father HYACINTHE in France, and will, therefore, be read with great interest.

A SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION IN QUANTITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. By DR. C. REMIGIUS FRESENIUS, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Wiesbaden. From the last English and German editions. Edited by SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, M. A., Professor of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale College. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON. 1870.

Compressed and in some respects altered, with a view to adapt it to the needs of American students, this book is substantially a translation of the well-known work of one of the most eminent German scientists. The volume before us, although of considerable size, is smaller than either the original or the English version, a result that has been obtained by omitting some sections altogether, and by paring down others into more manageable dimensions. Among the former is Dr. FRESENIUS' Analysis of Mineral Waters, a chapter deemed unnecessary, and among the latter the section on Organic Analysis which has been reduced from sixty to thirty pages. Besides this other parts have been wholly left out, including—most important to agriculturists—all that relates to Soils and Ashes of Plants. The editor thinks the recent appearance of Prof. CALDWELL's treatise on *Agricultural Chemical Analysis*, a sufficient reason for the latter omission. The book, however, contains matter not in the original. The additions include a translation of BUNSEN's new methods of treating precipitates, and several new modes of estimation and separation. For a volume necessarily so crowded with formulas, the work seems to us remarkably free from errors, although it would be hardly less than miraculous if there were not some. The translation has been thoroughly and accurately done, and the editor's scientific attainments have been well employed in supervising an important an addition to our scientific literature. Adaptations that involve omissions from and additions to the original are hazardous things. But in this case so much taste and knowledge have been shown, and the reasons for alteration are so apparent, as to leave room only for approval. The work is almost invaluable as a text book, and will be indispensable to the [illegible] shelves of libraries and schools.

PRINCIPLES OF [illegible] PHILOSOPHY, in accordance with which it is sought to reconcile the most difficult questions of metaphysics and religion with themselves, and with the sciences and common sense. By [illegible]. New-York: [illegible] & LANAHAN.

The principles upon which the "reconciliation," referred to in the title of this book, is sought, are that God is not supreme arbiter and force in the universe, but that there are certain original forces, laws which always existed, and which do not depend upon God for their existence, which could not have been different, and cannot be changed. Of course God is considered as subordinate to these forces, that is, he must act in accordance with them. It results also from these "principles" that only certain things are possible, and these possibilities embrace the species, or the ideas, or the types according to which all things that exist or may exist must be. It will be seen at a glance that upon such a basis all difficult questions in metaphysics and religion may be readily solved, for the short answer to any enigma in theology, or difficulty in metaphysics would be, "what must be must;" "necessity knows no law" except its own; or some similar aphorism. But the main objection to the system is, that few will accept the basis, and hence their metaphysical and theological doubts and perplexities cannot be removed by its deductions. The work is ingeniously written, and the appendices are peculiarly interesting, but as a contribution to philosophy it is of little value.

LE MONITEUR DE LA MODE. Edition Franco-Americaine. Paris: AD. GOUBAUD ET FILS. New-York: M. S. ZICKEL.

The importance of fashion can scarcely be over-looked by any one living in this dress-loving City, and the value of fashion books must, consequently, be proportionate. Of these, we have at least two, the results of native effort, that are very good, but they must always labor under a certain disadvantage in point of time while competing with their French rival. He is on the field, and born a ruler, by virtue of his nationality; while they, following in his footsteps, can only repeat those commands which he brings from the land. There the voice of the dressmaker might claim the compliment here so freely bestowed on the *vox populi*. The plates in the present number of *La Moniteur* are well executed, and the figures bear a resemblance to humanity quite surprising in such a work to see.

—The March *Harper's* is a number of average merit—which means more in this case than it does in many others. "Pussy" will be ecstatically devoured among the children, and "Frederick the Great" has hero-worshipers upon whom the somewhat extended account of him here given will never pall. "Nature's Common Carrier" is tolerably extensive in range, beginning as it does with the circulation of the blood and ending with the Delta of the Nile. The "South Coast Saunterings in England" are pleasant and trustworthy reading. "Civil Service Reform" is a rather heavy and academical plea for what is inevitable in good time, and "Our Relations with England" contains nothing new to speak of. The fiction of this number is not quite so good as usual, and the poetry is rather better. The Easy Chair gives what seems to us rather warmly-tinted eulogies of "Ours" at Wallack's—not that "Ours" does not deserve praise, and plenty of it, but because other plays have been quite as well done at that theatre, and so marked a discrimination in its favor seems a little unreasonable. However, the Easy Chair admits that it never visited Wallack's before, so that its enthusiasm is pardonable. We observe that Mr. LAWRENCE, or "Guy Livingstone," whichever he prefers to be called, has failed to furnish the promised copy for the first installment of his new novel, "Anteros," and that consequently the beginning of that story goes over until the April number.

—The Leonard Scott reprint of the *London Quarterly* is just out with a very interesting table of contents that includes the following titles: "Mr. Tennyson's Holy Grail," "Life Insurance Companies," "Mr. Lecky's History of European Morals," "The Land Question in France," "Era of George the Second," "New-Zealand and our Colonial Empire," "Papal Infallibility," "Miss Austen and Miss Mitford," "The Byron Mystery—Mrs. Stowe's Vindication," and "The Irish Cauldron."

Books Received.

—G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New-York, 1870. *The Family and the Church Advent Conferences of Notre Dame, Paris*, 1866-7, 1868-9. By Rev. Father HYACINTHE, late Superior of the Barefooted Carmelites, Paris. Edited by LEONARD WOOLSEY BACON, with an introduction by JOHN BIGELOW, Esq., late Minister of the United States at the Court of France.

—SHELDON & CO., New-York, 1870. *Oral Method with French*. In three parts. Part third. By Professor JEAN GUSTAVE KEETELS, author of *Keetels' New Method*.

—Ibid. *A Smaller History of English and American Literature*. For the use of schools. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D., and HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

—New-England News Company, Boston, 1870. *Behind the Scenes: A Story of the Stage*. By VERITE VICTOR.

—ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston, 1870. *Mauprat. A Novel*. By GEORGE SAND. Translated from the French by VIRGINIA VAUGHAN.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1870. *Health by Good Living*. By W. W. HALL, M. D., editor of *Hall's Journal of Health*, &c.

—Ibid. *Wonder Stories for Children*. By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. With illustrations by V. PEDERSON and M. L. STONE.

WILLIAM WOOD & CO., New-York, 1870. *History of the Public School Society of the City of New-York, with Portraits of the Presidents of the Society*. By WM. OLAND BOURNE, A. M.

—SIDNEY S. RIDER & BROTHER, Providence, R. I.; SHELDON & CO., New-York, 1870. *The Political and Miscellaneous Writings of William G. Goddard*. Edited by his son, FRANCIS W. GODDARD. 2 vols.

—DIOSSY & CO., New-York, 1870. *Remarkable Trials of all Countries, Particularly of the United States, Great Britain, France and Ireland*. Compiled by THOMAS DUNPHY, of the New-York Bar, and THOMAS J. CUMMINS, of the New-York Press.

—D. & J. SADLIER & CO., New-York, 1869. *The Poetical Works of Samuel Lover*.

—J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia, 1870. *Beyond the Breakers, a Story of the Present Day*. By ROBERT DALE OWEN.

—GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, 1870. *The Gospel According to Matthew, with Notes*, &c. By NATHANIEL MARSHMAN WILLIAMS.

The Coming Boat Race Between the St. John-Paris Crew and the Renforth-Tyne Crew.

From the Toronto Leader, Feb. 25.

It has been known in boating circles for some time past that a crew composed of four of the most celebrated oarsmen in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, had accepted the challenge given to the world by the St. John crew.

The Lachine Boating Club, ever on the alert, at once made most liberal propositions to the two crews, providing that the race was rowed on their course; and, after considerable negotiation, Mr. WALLIS, the Secretary of the Club, received a cable dispatch on Thursday evening last announcing the welcome news that the English crew had accepted the proposition of the "Blue Noses," and that the race was finally fixed for the month of July. Terms as follows: Six miles, straight away—in four-oared shells—for £1,000 sterling—the Lachine Club paying a portion of the traveling expenses, &c. Articles of agreement are on the way out for the signatures of the Paris crew.

This will be the greatest race ever rowed on this continent. The St. John men are already well known, having visited Ontario last Summer as guests of the Toronto Rowing Club. The Tyne men are also known to almost every one as the most powerful in England, composed as they are of four champion rowers second to none, perhaps, in the Old World. What they may do alongside of the Canadians remains to be seen, but we have every reason to think that they will meet their match on this occasion.

We understand that the Toronto Rowing Club are endeavoring to make arrangements for the two crews to row on our bay at their annual regatta, which will come off about the same time as the Lachine race. We feel satisfied that the public will liberally support the club in this movement.

THE CENTRAL WEST—A NEW ERA.

Census—Railroads Advancing—The Pennsylvania—The Baltimore—The Chesapeake and Ohio—The Iron Development—The Advance of Manufactures.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1870.

In a former letter to the TIMES I gave my reasons for believing that the census of 1870 would show that the population and prosperity of the United States had recovered their usual rate of growth, and the effects of the war be entirely passed away. The 41,000,000, probably 42,000,000 of people—it is not the number of deaths from war, or any other cause, which diminishes population, but it is the reduced number of births. Now, it has been discovered that in the exhaustion of war, or epidemics, the rate of births is increased. There is no reason to believe that the loss of 500,000 men by the war will much decrease our population. Add to this a period of uncommonly good health, and add to this again an immense immigration, and you will see that there is not to be any great decrease in the growth of population. So, I say, that the census of 1870 will show nearly, if not quite, 42,000,000. And this reminds me of some New-York paper talking of the "village of Covington," Ky. How about the village of Jersey City or Brooklyn? The finest suspension bridge in the world goes from Cincinnati to Covington; and the villages of Newport and Covington probably contain 40,000 people. The fact is, the Central West is commencing a new era of development. Another suspension bridge is complete at Louisville, and another one is building at Cincinnati to make one link in the grand line of the Pennsylvania Road to the Southwest. Your New-York Central, probably, don't need any connection with Cincinnati. It thinks so. But I assure you that Mr. EDGAR A. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, and Mr. GARRETT of Baltimore, are of a different opinion. They are turning the immense resources of these Companies towards making direct communications with the Southwest through Cincinnati. The Baltimore Road has already three branch lines through Ohio; one by the Central Ohio from Wheeling; one by Marietta to Columbus, and the main line to Cincinnati. The Pennsylvania Road has also three of great magnitude; one by Pittsburg to Fort Wayne, intersecting the Cincinnati and Toledo Road; a second by the Pan Handle route to Columbus, and west through Indianapolis on one hand, and to Cincinnati on the other, and the third direct to Cincinnati, (the Pennsylvania Road having just leased the Little Miami,) and across the river to the Southwest. Parties interested in the Pennsylvania Road are building the suspension bridge over the Ohio at Newport. The short line just made to Louisville is on a direct line from Cincinnati to Memphis. You see, then, that the Pennsylvania Road will have the most direct and best trunk line from the eastern Atlantic to the Southwest, which can be made. So much for the Pennsylvania and Baltimore Roads. I mention these things to show the New-Yorkers who talk about our "villages," some things they seem unacquainted with. But in point of fact, while every morning and evening newspaper talks about "dull times," there is in fact, beginning in the Central West, a more vigorous expansion of material prosperity than has been known in twenty years. In the first place there is this railroad revival, which extends through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The Legislature of Kentucky has just been here to see whether the villages on the banks of the Ohio ought to have a railroad, which Cincinnati proposes to make for them, at a cost of $10,000,000. Probably they will pass a charter of the "Southern Road," but whether they do or not a branch line from here to the South will be made; and the fever of railroading is upon all parts of the States, and Kentucky will soon put herself on a level with her sister States. Railroads are making in various parts of Indiana, and geological researches show that the southwestern part of this State is full of the most valuable materials for manufacturing—coal, iron and timber of the best qualities. In Ohio several new railroads are proposed, and no less than three to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. We understand here that some of the best known capitalists of New-York and Richmond are interested in that work; that it is to be finished at an early day. Now, this is one of the most important works which can be made for the Central West, for it opens up the whole Southeastern Atlantic to the produce of the Ohio Valley. No sooner does Cincinnati begin to see the work will be made, than there is great interest felt there and in the neighboring counties in the connection to be made with it; for, of course, a strict connection with the "Chesapeake and Ohio" Road is a necessity to Cincinnati. So now, there are local controversies between three different routes to connect Cincinnati with the great Chesapeake line. This, of course. But you perceive that all this argues a new era of material improvement and new routes to the Atlantic. In the meantime manufactures are rising up in the West with great rapidity and vigor. The Textile Exhibition at Cincinnati, last Summer, quite astonished the natives as to their own industry. The finest cassimeres, shawls, carpets, cottons, &c., were exhibited from the factories in their own neighborhood. The great interior is fast emancipating itself from dependence upon Eastern or European fabrics. The whole relations of interior commerce are changing—and they will be wise who note it in time. This brings me to the theories and propositions of Mr. WELLS. He wants to take four dollars per ton off from the tariff on iron, in order to save somebody fifty cents on a stove. Now just let me tell you how this is to operate. Within a few years the new deposits of the finest iron and of the best coal to manufacture it have been found, opened and worked in the Mahoning or Shenango Valley, in Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, Ohio. In the same period immense exports of iron, amounting to 700,000 tons a year, are got out on Lake Superior. At the same time new furnaces have been erected in Southern Ohio and Eastern Kentucky. The same thing has taken place in Western Indiana. The result of all this is the erection of a great number of new furnaces and the employment of great numbers of people, and a vast capital, which otherwise would not have been so employed. Experience proves that the present tariff is about enough to give spirit and activity to the iron interest. Competition grows upon all hands. As for "monopolies," there are no monopolies in the country but those of copyrights and patent rights. Capital has been flowing into the iron business for two reasons—because of discoveries of new and better ores and coals, and because for once the tariff is high enough on raw iron to make it in most cases a productive business. The iron of Lake Superior is brought down to Cleveland, and even to the interior of Indiana, and there smelted and manufactured. In Southern Ohio new furnaces are erecting. Now this is a development of industry. This is what the country needs; this is the way to give employment to the tens of thousands of loafers and criminals who crowd the streets of cities, and are now taxing the City of New-York more than the whole tax on the people of your City by the tariff. New-York City pays twenty or thirty million of dollars a year, two-thirds of which are totally unnecessary, if the whole people were industrious and the rulers honest. What matters is whether a man pays fifty cents more for a stove or five cents more for an iron kettle, in comparison with the full employment of laborers at a comfortable, Christian compensation? The whole protection afforded by the tariff is the protection of the American laborer. The laborer is now beginning to fairly understand what his true interests are, and he is not likely to be attracted with any free trade notions. Mr. WELLS admits that labor should be reduced! That is the gist of the whole matter, and I take a square issue upon it. I would double the tariff sooner than reduce the relative compensation of the laborer at all. One of the great reforms the coming generation has to make is to correct the iniquities in its compensation. The laborer is justly entitled to his share in the products of labor. He has a right to live comfortably and to enjoy the means of happiness furnished by Christian society. Does a man who has meat but once a week, and can pay but $30 a year rent, and whose children must give up school to eke out a mere existence, enjoy this? But I am wandering; I say there is a new development, a new era in the Central West. Ten millions of people enjoying one of the most fertile and salubrious portions of the globe are just beginning a new career of industry in the great mining and manufacturing departments of economic life. What they want to make a wonderful success in the new career is, to return to a solid, uniform currency, to retain the tariff high enough to protect American labor, a retrenchment in all unnecessary expenses, and in this the abolition of ornamental and superfluous offices. Let the Government be conducted on a uniform, economical and honest system, and the people will take care of themselves. God has given them untold blessings, and the world finally admits the success and the justice of our republican Government. Europe looks on with admiration, and its old ideas and systems are giving way before the rapid advance of our Republic,—its splendid career of freedom, industry and happiness.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

TENNESSEE.

The Spirit of Tennessee Democracy Shown by Additional Facts—Democracy Opposed to Free Schools—Middle and West Tennessee Compared with East Tennessee, and Causes of the Difference Between Them.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1870.

My letter of two weeks ago, in which the temper and spirit of Tennessee Democracy were shown by reference to special acts of our Legislature and Constitutional Convention, has been the subject of some comment by the Democratic Press of the State, but has been answered only by personal abuse, so common and pleasing to Tennessee journalists. They have not even dared to publish it for the information of their readers, but took garbled extracts as the texts for their detractions. In the face of my detailed statements of facts and full expose of particular measures to sustain my charges, and in the absence of any answer or notice of them, I am called upon to point to any act of the Legislature or Convention in any respect proscriptive or illiberal. If I were required to show any prominent measure of either body, save the suffrage question, in which any liberal catholic spirit was evidenced, I would have less trouble, for they are very few. On the suffrage question both the Legislature and the Convention have acted with remarkable prudence and circumspection, but whether influenced in such action as much from an honest desire to do full justice to the blacks as from fear of provoking Congressional interference, or motives of policy I leave every man to judge for himself from the animus displayed in most other measures. The right of franchise as given to the blacks is coupled with a limitation which, in its practical effects, amounts to a property qualification and which I have heard prominent conservatives, themselves, charge was inserted with special reference to the negroes. Whatever may have been the intention of the Convention, it is now certain that this provision of the Constitution will be one which will be most stubbornly contested and opposed by the liberal men of the State. The action of the Legislature in repealing our Free School law and giving over the poor white children of the State to ignorance and prejudices has been practically indorsed by the action of the Constitutional Convention upon a proposition to insert in the Constitution a provision requiring the Legislature to provide free schools for the children of the State. This proposition, after a protracted debate, was voted down. In the argument some of the leading men of the Convention took the heathenish position that it was not right to tax the property of one citizen to educate the children of another. Tennessee spent for some years since the war something near $200,000 per annum as costs for prosecuting criminal cases in the Courts of the State. One-half of this sum spent in educating the poor children of the State would be as sure a protection from criminals as her prison walls or Courts. But the simple assertion of the fact that the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee, composed almost entirely of Democrats, voted down a proposition to make it obligatory upon the General Assembly to provide free schools for the poor children of the State, taken in connection with my former statement of the repeal of the Free School law, passed by the last Republican Assembly, is enough to show the spirit of Tennessee Democracy on this great reform question. Is this any evidence of an illiberal, unchristian spirit? I repeat, in this connection, my former statement that in Knoxville alone there are in the neighborhood of 800 poor children without a month's school privileges in the year. I will not presume to estimate the number in Knox County. If such facts slander Tennessee, who is responsible—the man who writes of them, or the public men who deliberately refuse to lift up out of their bondage those poor children, or give them help in the great life struggle?

This question of free schools in Tennessee has now become a distinct party issue, and I am determined that the Chinese policy of Tennessee Democracy on this and every other question shall be fully ventilated. This action of the Convention on the free school question; its action in adding two years to the three years required by the old Constitution as the period when citizens of other States should become qualified to hold certain official positions, which additional period was added to exclude certain Northern men now holding official positions as the choice of the electors of the State; and its sweeping measure whereby every officer in the State elected under the old Franchise laws is deprived of his commission—I refer to as acts showing an illiberal and proscriptive spirit, unworthy the members of such a body, and as acts in bad faith to those instrumental in securing the ascendency of this Democratic Party.

MIDDLE AND WEST TENNESSEE.

The information upon which I based my statements concerning the outrages and murders perpetrated in Middle and West Tennessee, was furnished me by a gentleman of high character, occupying a prominent public position in the State, in whose statements I have the greatest confidence. He had just come from those sections and gave me the information in good faith, and they were so published by me. In the face of the reports of such occurrences almost daily published in our own papers, I submit that it is rather cool for the rebel Press of those sections to pronounce the statements "sheer fabrications" and "malicious lies." No one living in Tennessee would be slower to publish such stories with a desire to injure the State or do injustice to her people than your correspondent. What have I to gain by such a course? On the other hand, I am determined not to be intimidated or browbeaten by men who have secretly encouraged, for political purposes, the masked villains who now make some of the counties in the sections named a terror to peaceable men of all parties. What right have they to prate about the prosperity of the State or the happiness of a people whose future growth and wealth they have retarded by a malignant sectional spirit, which, so long as it exists, will repel from Tennessee the capital and emigration which might otherwise be induced to come? I have only to say in explanation of my former statements on this subject that I didn't give them upon my own knowledge or as the result of my own investigations, but that they came to me from such undoubted authority that I was perfectly warranted in publishing them. At the Republican Convention held in the City of Nashville on the 18th inst., a Committee was appointed to collect and report facts relating to these outrages, and the result of their investigations will doubtless show how far my information was reliable. If I was now satisfied that my statements were unfounded or made upon unreliable information, or knew how far, if at all, they ought to be qualified, I would be prompt to retract or modify them; but it will require something more than the vituperation and blackguardism of the Democratic Press of Middle Tennessee to satisfy me of this; and the spirit they manifest in this matter savors too much of the "chivalry" and "rebel spirit" of war times to prove at all persuasive. But if there is no truth in such statements, how do they account for the special message of Governor SENTER, in which the condition of certain counties was pointed out as affording sufficient provocation for the extraordinary legislation recommended? Or how do they explain the action of the General Assembly, in authorizing the Governor to appoint special Police vested with unusual powers, in such counties as he might choose, if there were no such violence there as my informant reported to me? And why did not the Legislature go further, and by legislation organize such Courts in those counties as would bring to speedy justice these outlaws? The great complaint always has been that the Courts were unwilling or incompetent to bring them to trial, and here is where the legislation was weak and insufficient. These disorders have not heretofore, or perhaps I should say, until quite recently, met with that rebuke from the public men of the now dominant party that they should have received, and I think this is the great secret of the failure to subdue them. Why is it that these outrages have never occurred in any organized form in East Tennessee? Why is it that on one side of the mountains everything is peaceful, quiet, progressive, while on the other side, in many counties, these secret murders so frequently occur as to intimidate the public and overawe the officers of the law? In East Tennessee we have a public sentiment that has always discouraged and driven back such men. East Tennessee is Republican, and men can speak out boldly their sentiments and have protection. East Tennessee progresses and improves, and would soon be the nursery of great industrial enterprises if the proscriptive, intolerant Democracy of Middle and West Tennessee did not drag her backwards. When this Democracy and its few sympathizers in East Tennessee once realize that their Chinese policy in politics and reforms affects their pockets and their prosperity as much as it does their character, there will be some hope of breaking down their influence and power. To secure this end, I shall continue to expose their mean, illiberal spirit, and do it in such manner as seems to me best. When the "opinions" and "judgment" on "State sovereignty" which certain rebel journals in Tennessee boast they did not surrender at the close of the war, assume the "form" and "plans" threatened, I expect to be found again opposing them and the spirits who now seek to impress their temper in the legislation of the State.

It is but just to the TIMES and myself that I should add that these letters are not written as part of any plan or agreement to provoke Congressional interference in Tennessee. I know nothing of the efforts being made to secure such interference, but it seems to me the spirit manifested by some of the rebel papers of the State is better calculated to provoke such interference than anything Republicans can do or say; and it behooves the people of the State to see that such revolutionary spirits are promptly rebuked, or they will have themselves to blame for whatever evils befall them.

OMEGA.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

A Republican Appeal from Virginia for the Removal of the Test Oath.

From the Richmond State Journal, Feb. 25.

The bill which passed Congress yesterday, and only lacks the signature of the President to become a law, includes the names of many of the first men of the State who have hitherto been in bitter hostility to the General Government. After having swallowed so huge a camel we cannot see the necessity of straining at gnats. Our own views are well known on this subject. We have been in favor of a general removal of disabilities from all the people of the South, although it would militate against both our personal and political interests. The only difficulty in our mind was to discover the simplest method of accomplishing the end. The Constitution requires personal application—and it is doubtful if there is any other way of getting over the difficulties which environ the question of universal amnesty, than by an amendment to the Fourteenth Amendment, which shall strike out the disabling clause. Such an amendment would have to be adopted by three-fourths of the votes, and the process would, consequently, be very slow. Personal application is too troublesome to be thought of, for we must recollect that it is not alone those who are disabled by the Fourteenth Amendment, but ninety-nine hundredths of the South, who are almost equally disabled by the test oath. A great many of these whose disabilities have been removed were men of the latter class. This very large class could be restored to all their forfeited rights and privileges by a simple law of Congress repealing the oath of office of 1862, popularly known as the test oath or ironclad. This oath, it seems to us, has accomplished all the good purposes that it was intended to accomplish, and has prevented all the evils that it was intended to provide against, and it might now be repealed without detriment to the public good. Unscrupulous men have not been deterred, either by conscience or public opinion, from subscribing to it, when their interests stood in the way; and it has, therefore, been of late years little more than a ban upon honest and conscientious people in the South, to keep them out of offices and employments under the provisional State and Federal Governments. Consequently, as it will only place the poor soldier of the Confederate Army, who held no office before the war, on the same footing with the leading politicians of Virginia who were restored to all their political rights yesterday, and give them an equal chance in the Federal offices, we say let the test oath be repealed, and the humbler class be thus placed upon the same footing with the old office holders.

Let us see how the test oath operates: Mr. RALEIGH T. DANIEL was yesterday relieved of his political disabilities, which also relieves him from the Congressional test oath, which is required to be taken by all officers of the United States Government, whether in the North or the South, and all Senators and members of Congress, no matter where they were born or reside, and (even though they may have been in the United States Army during the war. Mr. DANIEL is now fully rehabilitated, and can be elected to Congress next Fall and take his seat in that body, or he can be elected or appointed to any other office in the State or United States; and yet there are 100,000 men in Virginia, any one of whom has been less proscriptive of Northern men and Republicans than Mr. DANIEL or Mr. STUART, who cannot accept an office under the Federal Government, who cannot run against Mr. DANIEL for Congress or the Senate, simply because they would not be able to subscribe to the test oath. Therefore, as matters now stand, the very men whom Congress intended to punish are being fully pardoned, while those it intended to pardon are still undergoing punishment. The repeal of the test oath would open up the Federal offices to all who are not disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, and would furthermore render perjury unnecessary. It would be a favor granted to the real people of the South which they would fully recognize and appreciate, as it would at once open up to them all the avenues to preferment in the General Government, and so long as these are closed we cannot expect much of that old love for the flag to return. Were it in our power, we would at once restore every man, woman and child in the South to every right that has been forfeited, and thus show that we had forgotten and forgiven the past, by our willingness to trust them in the future.

If, therefore, the disabilities of the Fourteenth Amendment cannot be removed by general law, why, then, at least, let the test oath be repealed. That act will restore at least nine-tenths of our people to a position of equality in the Union. And then let the old office holders, who are disabled by the Constitution, bide their time patiently, and await the pleasure of Congress. We make this appeal in behalf of the soldiers of the late Confederate Army, who surrendered in good faith when the war closed, and who are anxious to take again to their hearts the flag of their fathers, but who feel that they are held in distrust by the country, so long as they are deprived of an equal participation in the Government.

What the Sportsman May Find in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Deer, antelope, bear and elk constitute the large game of California. Deer are found among the hills in the vicinity of the city, in great abundance in Marin County, and many hundreds are killed yearly on Tamalpais. The deep gulches, woods and covers of Marin County afford excellent sport to the deer hunter. Elk do not range nearer than the Oregon line, but a few are still met on the banks of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, where in former years they were so abundant.

The brown and black bear are also hunted in Marin County. Along the coast range, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Bernardino and Mendocino Counties, the formidable grizzly lurks, where those in search of more exciting

game than fowl or quail do battle with him as his favorite haunts.

White and gray geese are found in all the bay counties, on the lakes and up the rivers, in abundance. Ducks are shot in the same localities, of which the most valued is the mallard, which remains and breeds in the country.

Then come the redhead sprigtail pigeon; wood duck, blue and green-winged teal; broadbill, spoonbill, sawbill, whistler, butter-ball, fantail, or Dutchman and Cadwell's. Quail abound in the surrounding counties, the season beginning on the 15th of September and ending on the 15th of March. In the immediate neighborhood of the city quail are scarce, being trapped and slaughtered for the market so earnestly that here they are now almost exterminated. Rabbits are also found in the quail grounds. The English or jack snipe are shot in the fresh-water marshes on the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, in the Amador, Gilroy and Santa Clara Valleys. Of the bay snipe there is an abundant variety, such as curlew, willet, white wings, plover, yellow legs, robin, doe-witch, ring-neck sand piper.

The grouse, one of the finest game birds, frequents Mendocino and the upper counties of the State. Several attempts have been made to stock the lower counties with these birds, but with little success. Trout abound in all the rivers running into the bay, and are taken with both bait and fly, but principally the former.

Such are some of the sporting grounds of California, but if we wish our game to increase, and our streams to abound in trout, the laws must be observed, the birds not killed out of season, the rivers not poisoned, and every infringement of these rules punished with severity.

CURRENT NOTES.

Philadelphia collected, last year, taxes amounting to $6,720,000.

Maine alludes with pride to the eighth article of its Constitution, saying it was written by THOMAS JEFFERSON. It relates to education.

It is reported that the inventor of cork legs is dragging out a dreary existence in a Pennsylvania poorhouse.

Mr. WILLIAM QUINN died in Buffalo on Thursday, aged 108 years, 4 months. He was born in Ireland, in October, 1761.

There were only 790 votes, in a total of 5,000, against General ATWOOD as successor of the late Congressman HOPKINS, of Wisconsin.

FLORA MILLS, only 17 years of age, has been sent to the Illinois Penitentiary for five years for burglary.

President A. D. WILLIAMS, of Flemington College, has been appointed State Superintendent of Free Schools in West Virginia.

Hon. WILLIAM H. JONES, of Fort Wayne, has given the Indiana State University about two thousand dollars' worth of law books.

Lieutenant-Commander WM. P. CUSHING was married at Fredonia on Tuesday last to Miss KATE FORBES, daughter of Colonel D. S. FORBES, of Fredonia.

The will of WILLIAM S. BAIRD, which was admitted to probate in Philadelphia last week, gives $12,000 to religious and benevolent organizations in that city and vicinity.

Senator BROWNLOW's son writes to Chicago that the honorable Senator's health has recently been steadily improving, all the published statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

On the 10th of April, 1867, a gentleman in Wisconsin sent a letter on its way to Vermont, and on the 18th inst. it safely reached its destination.

One of the Piute Indians predicts another flood speedily "like the one 1870 years ago, when it rained forty days and forty nights, and all the people got into the big boat built by Columbus."

Some gentlemen of Rhode Island are to present the State with portraits of its several Governors, to be placed upon the walls of its capitol.

JOHN LA MOUNTAIN, the aeronaut, died in South Bend, Ind., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., aged 41 years. He made, we think, his first ascension from that place, and he died poor.

A Montreal Commission of twenty-eight members complains that it has been put on short allowance of refreshments, being allowed only two bottles of sherry and a shilling's worth of biscuits.

An Indiana paper inflicted on its aggrieved readers one day last week five tremendously long columns on "Papal Infallibility." It abounded in Latin quotations, and, of course annihilated the Pope *ex necessitate rei*.

AMOS FRYE, of Hopkinton, N. H., now 72 years of age, is the connecting link of seven generations, as he well remembers two of his great-grandmothers and has a great-grandchild living aged 3 years.

Miss EMMA JANES is one of the Professors in the University of the Pacific. She is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan Female College, and, it may be recollected, recently took the California State Educational diploma over fifty-one competitors.

There is a girl in New-Hampshire whose daily life is blessed by the living presence of her father and mother, two grandfathers and two grandmothers, three great-grandfathers and four great-grandmothers, and one great-great-grandmother.

Hon. LARKIN D. MASON, long a leading and earnest temperance man in New-Hampshire, has published a letter giving the reasons why he remains in the Republican Party, in preference to uniting with the new Temperance Party in that State.

By hard labor an industrious resident of Alexandria, Va., had earned enough to enable him to lay aside $2,400. A designing woman recently ascertained the fact, married him, and in a short time decamped, taking the $2,400 with her, and leaving him wifeless and penniless. Have men no rights which women are bound to respect?

The Legislature of Alabama postponed to the next session the decision of the question of annexing Western Florida to that State. Florida's Legislature had already adjourned until 1871, and its action—essential to the completion of the proposed transfer—cannot be had before that time; and, besides, there is not unanimity in Alabama upon the value of the acquisition.

A Democratic paper in Texas promises Governor DAVIS that if he will boldly oppose himself to the herd of speculative vultures who are now congregated at Austin, and will honestly protect the State against the bills of plunder that unprincipled lobbymen are now preparing to "wine and liquor" through the Legislature, it will be "among the first to write his eulogy."

One of the depositors in the Boylston Bank, Boston, committed suicide last Friday, having been made insane by the loss of a large sum by the robbery of that bank. Meanwhile, the other losers and the detectives are as ready as ever to "compromise" with the burglars, but do not offer sufficient inducements to make it worth their while. Why not arrest the thieves for a variety?

Winter dies to-day. He has been a warm friend to the poor, but unless, lingering, he shall chill the lap of May, we very much fear the thirsty will look back upon him reproachfully, next July, and despairingly cry: "Come back to us, O, ye lost months of Winter, and bring with ye icebergs from Alaska, that therewith the cool cobbler may be concocted and the cream congealed."

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* urges that Commissioners be appointed at once to meet the Commissioners of Virginia to discuss the amount of the debt of the latter for which the former State is liable; and it says that, whatever is to be done when West Virginia's share of the debt has been ascertained, the State cannot, without risking some suspicion of bad faith, decline to respond now to the action of Virginia.

Men who think that "women never reason" should read this little sentence from the *Revolution*: "If any woman perchance has thought so little upon this great question, (woman's suffrage,) as to be still under the old conservative idea that she 'does not wish to vote,' then most certainly she will not vote on this matter at all, for if she votes that she does not want to vote, she will herself contradict herself most notably." There now!

The circumstances of the decision in St. Louis last week, in relation to a prize fight, are thus stated: JOHN WILLIAMS made a bet of $1,000 with THOMAS PENDERGAST that TOM ALLEN would whip CHARLEY GALLAGHER. The parties put up $30 in the hands of TOM KEHOE and MIKE MCCOOLE, as a forfeit, and were to put up the balance at some future time. The stake was not put up, and the fight did not take place. WILLIAMS did not come forward with the stamps, and KEHOE gave the $30 forfeit to PENDERGAST. WILLIAMS sued KEHOE and MCCOOLE for his $30. Judge KNIGHT decided that PENDERGAST was entitled to the $30, as it was put up, not as a bet, but a forfeit.

It is doubtful if a case can be made out against the Connecticut editor who swindled young men who replied to his "matrimonial" advertisements and sent him Post Office money orders. It is contended that, to make it forgery, the person whose name was forged must be produced; but "Alice Crosby" is a myth, and cannot be brought out; and to convict him of obtaining money under false pretences, the man swindled must appear, which he is not likely to consent to do.

Hon. ASA EASTWOOD, one of the pioneers of Onondaga County, died at his residence in Cicero on Friday last, having reached his eighty-ninth year on the Sunday previous. He was born in New-Jersey, and for a time resided in this City, but for fifty-four years he had been a citizen of Cicero. He was a member of the Convention of 1821, which framed the second Constitution of this State, and subsequently served in the Assembly, besides occupying various local offices of trust and responsibility.

DAVID and CHRISTIANA MOORE, of North Hammond, St. Lawrence County, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day on the 22d inst. All their family of sixteen children are still living within seven miles from the old homestead, and all went home to pass the happy day at the golden wedding. Together they visited a photograph gallery, and the pictures of the father, mother and sixteen children were taken in a single group. And now New-York State claims the championship of the world.

PETER PHILLIPS, the murderer under sentence of death in Henrico County jail, Virginia, was respited on Thursday for the sixth time. His case will probably soon be decided by Chief Justice CHASE. PHILLIPS was sentenced to be hanged on the 6th day of November, 1868, and was respited by the Governor until the 18th day of December; he was then respited until the 26th day of February, 1869; then until the 26th of November, 1869; then until the 28th of January, 1870; then until the 26th of February, and now until the 25th of March.

At a recent meeting the Maine Historical Society was presented with a powder horn, covered with geographical, topographical, and other delineations wrought with a knife. Upon it is the following inscription: "ROBERT THOMAS, Jr., His Horn, Made at Fort Edward, Jan. 2, 1759." As described, it contains a sketch of New-York City, the Hudson River and some of its tributaries, Albany, Schenectady and other places, and many of the forts then in existence, and extending on the north as far as Lake Ontario. The English coat of arms is also handsomely carved upon it.

Deposition of Nickel by the Battery.

From the *Journal Officiel* of Paris we learn that at a late meeting of the French "National Academy of Sciences," held on the 17th of January, the Secretary, M. DUMAS, called special attention to the invention of Dr. ISAAC ADAMS, of Boston, in the deposition of nickel by the battery. M. DUMAS, the perpetual Secretary of the Academy, holds various offices of honor and trust, has deservedly a great influence in his own country, and is perfectly well known amongst our own chemists and scientific men. We have translated the remarks of M. DUMAS as a deserved tribute to an American inventor. M. DUMAS said:

"Mr. J. ADAMS, of Boston, and M. GAIFFE have sent me a note expressing the desire that I would make known to the Academy the process by which they have succeeded in depositing upon objects of any nature a uniform and lasting plating of nickel in a pure state. I have the honor of placing under the notice of the Academy several objects, covered with a brilliant coating of nickel by this process, which you will see merit attention. In the numerous experiments attempted heretofore by M. BECQUEREL, Mr. M. DE RUOLZ and others, they have succeeded in depositing upon objects a coating of nickel, but the means of which they made use had not the certainty and regularity necessary to an application really practical, which qualities are particularly marked in the method of Mr. ADAMS.

The Academy will notice with interest several of the results obtained by Mr. ADAMS. The coating of nickel is very uniform. It adheres perfectly. It is susceptible of any desirable thickness. It has a remarkable brilliant polish, which is very easily obtained. When the article comes from the bath it is only necessary to rub it with a cloth impregnated with a little metallic powder to give it all its lustre. This electro-deposit of nickel can be well used for covering articles of saddlery, cutlery, plumbing, clockmaking, tools, firearms, decoration, &c.

It may be used, and this is a valuable application, for covering plates designed for reprinting engravings; and on account of the very slight abrasion of the nickel covering, a perfect drawing can be repeatedly procured.

Nickel is white, and possesses the property of resisting the action of the air, acids, and any substance with which it may come accidentally in contact. Its hardness is superior to that of untempered steel, and its cost is little. So much for the useful and industrial side of the question. From a scientific point of view, continues M. DUMAS, the researches of Mr. J. ADAMS are of a nature to throw great light upon many of the phenomena displayed by electro deposits. When one wishes to separate the oxide of nickel by a fixed alkali from one of its solutions, there remains either potash or soda combined with the nickel, and nickelate of potash is formed accidentally. It is precisely this difficulty of obtaining the oxides and the carbonates of nickel free from potash or soda, which has defeated, until now, other experimenters.

The discovery of Mr. ADAMS consists above all in having observed that when a solution of nickel contains the slightest traces of potash, magnesia, &c., the metal, instead of being deposited pure, will be found mixed with little particles of peroxide of nickel, which take from the adherent plating all its cohesion and its beauty. Further, the American chemist employs nickel salts entirely free from a fixed alkaline substance, such as the double sulphate of nickel and ammonia, or the double chlorate of nickel and ammonia. From this moment the operation is made with the greatest ease. The salt is decomposed in the bath, the nickel is deposited on the object placed at the negative pole, and the solution keeps neutral.

The invention or discovery is no longer under trial. It has been shown to be practicable, and we may say that the new process belongs henceforth to the arts. It is a new and excellent victory, which it is permitted to us to chronicle."

The authors of this invention have discovered the cause which has until now hindered chemists from succeeding, and consequently they have brought the operation of nickel plating from the laboratory into practical use.

Felonious Assaults in Brooklyn.

A long period of comparative immunity from severe punishment appears to have tempted the roughs of Brooklyn to a degree of license whose excesses must shortly work their own cure. At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, while GEORGE WACHTER, a clerk in the grocery store corner of Fulton and Dowling streets, was engaged closing the store, he was set upon, without any obvious reason or provocation, by a party of roughs who were passing. One of them struck him several blows with a shovel, and the others commenced to pelt him with stones, one of which inflicted a severe cut on his head. Attracted to the spot by the cry of murder, Officer SWEENY was also struck by a stone while hastening to the rescue. The assailants dispersed on the appearance of the officer, but by a close pursuit, he succeeded in capturing one of them, who gave his name as OWEN GILLESPIE. He was identified by Mr. WACHTER as one of the leaders in the assault, and is now locked up for a hearing before Justice LYNCH.

On Saturday evening a drunken row occurred in the liquor store of GEORGE FITZGERALD, No. 16 Bridge-street. Two men, named PATRICK WALSH and FRANK KELLY, had a dispute about a job of work, when KELLY struck WALSH a blow with his hand. The latter seized a bung-starter and struck KELLY several blows, causing two severe wounds over the left eye. KELLY was taken to the Station House and had his wounds dressed by Dr. STONE, after which he was taken home by his friends. WALSH was detained on a charge of felonious assault.

German Immigration.

The directors of the German Immigration Society, in their eighty-sixth annual report, just completed, state that during the past year the Society expended $6,976 in aid of German immigrants in destitute circumstances, and the sick were cared for by an association of German physicians connected with the Society. There were 3,147 prescriptions furnished gratis, and the medicine supplied at reduced rates by apothecaries, members of the Society. The receipts amounted to $12,851; the expenses were $12,344, which, with a balance of $10,000 last year, leaves a surplus of $8,007. The assets of the Society were as follows: Astor fund, $20,000; general fund, $13,500; new extra fund, $2,000; Ludwig fund, $1,500; total, $36,000. During the past ten years 806,777 immigrants were landed at this port, over forty per cent. of the whole immigration since 1839. While ten years ago only 37,448 Germans were landed at this port, the whole number during the past year amounted to 161,871, the majority of whom proceeded to the West. Immigrants are continually subjected to a great deal of inconvenience and delay. They are transported in ill-ventilated cars, and at the stations neither shelter nor food is provided for them. In reference to emigration to the South some discouraging [illegible] have been obtained.

Outrageous Assault Upon a Woman.

On Saturday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a determined attempt was made to outrage a married woman named Mrs. PULLMAN, who resides at No. 24 Bank-street. While proceeding from the residence of her mother in Twenty-seventh-street to her home, she was followed by a crowd of ruffians who addressed her in the most impertinent manner, and made improper overtures to her, which she indignantly rejected. When she arrived at Eighteenth-street, one of them advanced from the rest and, placing his hand on her mouth, attempted to drag her into an adjoining stable. His companions assisted him, but before they could accomplish their purpose, Officers CAMPBELL and MORRISON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, put in an appearance and arrested one of the party, who gave his name as ALBERT GORDON, of No. 36 Bank-street. The prisoner would have been brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, but escaped in the early part of the morning. The Police are on the alert to discover him and his accomplices, and express themselves confident of bringing them to justice.

Five Points House of Industry—Resignation of Mr. Halliday.

Mr. HALLIDAY, who was so long and favorably known as the Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, formally tendered his resignation yesterday, in the presence of the children of the institution to the number of two hundred, and a large gathering of its friends and patrons. In his farewell address he adverted to the condition of the House of Industry, and its progress under his management. Eleven years since, when he became connected with it, the establishment was only a miserable and decayed house, the number of its inmates was very small, and of its patrons still less. To-day they had a beautiful institution in the best stage of progress. They had many and influential patrons, and no matter who may be its future Superintendent, it could not fail to continue successful. He thanked God that it was so, and the knowledge of that fact moderated the sorrow he would otherwise experience at parting from those for whom he toiled and cared, and whom he loved so well. Mr. HALLIDAY's address produced a powerful effect upon his little hearers, and sobs and tears attested the sincerity of their affection and their regret at his departure. The proceedings were of a very interesting nature, and concluded with devotional exercises.

The Murder of John Merkle—Further Arrests.

JOHN MCCORMACK, 18 years of age, who resides at No. 557 West Thirtieth-street, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, by Officers BUTCHER and MCCAFFERTY, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on a charge of complicity in the murder of JOHN MERKLE, who was beaten to death by a gang of roughs in front of his residence, No. 459 Tenth-avenue, on the night of the 1st of January. He was remanded to await the action of the Coroner.

Payment of Pensions.

The Government commences its semi-annual payment to pensioners on the 4th March next. Owing to frauds having been perpetrated by pensioners swearing that they had not remarried, by order of the Commissioners of Pensions, all widows and mothers of deceased soldiers, with or without minor children, will be required to have two witnesses to swear that they have not remarried since the date of their pension certificate.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
252	Taylor vs. Wood.	227	Taler vs. Moore.
[illegible]	Minors vs. East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company.	[illegible]	Boyd vs. Schlesinger.
		114	Bliech vs. Keller.
		[illegible]	Boyd vs. Coleman.
123	Greer vs. Glenville Woolen Company.	[illegible]	Simonton vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.
[illegible]	Gilman vs. Dudell.	111	Curry vs. Love.
[illegible]	Seaver vs. Burry.	[illegible]	Daly vs. Kinney.
[illegible]	Compton vs. Neilson.	[illegible]	Eagan vs. Walsh.
[illegible]	Dubois vs. Dubois.	[illegible]	Dovan vs. Terwell.
[illegible]	Smith vs. Snedon.	[illegible]	Goodenough vs. Manning.
[illegible]	Sloan vs. Hull.		
[illegible]	Allen vs. Cook.	220	Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.
[illegible]	Corn Exchange Bank vs. Hart.		

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1866	Brink et al. vs. Republic Fire Ins. Co.	1835	France vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
[illegible]	Same vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	Higgins vs. Cunningham.
[illegible]	Goldberg vs. Security Ins. Co.	[illegible]	Harper, Jr., et al. vs. Taylor et al.
[illegible]	Luling et al. vs. Longwell Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	Same vs. New-York Life Ins. Co.
[illegible]	[illegible] Ins. Co.	[illegible]	Simon vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
[illegible]	Steinbach vs. Dix.	[illegible]	Van Allen vs. American Nat. Bank.
[illegible]	Frazer vs. Wood, Jr.	[illegible]	Strauss vs. Trabant.
[illegible]	Kirkland, assr, &c., vs. Nordhoffer et al.	[illegible]	Sherman vs. Bond.
[illegible]	Baird vs. Huggins.	[illegible]	Oakely vs. Jones et al.
1007	Schurman et al. vs. Hinton.	1852	Mallory vs. McCready et al.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned to Wednesday, March 2.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
116	Miller vs. Loeb.	209	Robertson vs. Robertson.
127	Chamberlain vs. Lindsay.	210	Atlantic and Pacific Tel. Co. vs. Franklin Tel. Co.
[illegible]	Wood vs. Hofmann.		
142	Grannis vs. Fogg.		
143	McGee vs. Amsinck.	218	In re Lagrave, &c.
154	Miller vs. First Nat. Bank of Clyde.	219	In re Taylor, &c.
		232	Gleason vs. Gleason.
157	Collins vs. Collins.	246	Westbrook vs. Thompson.
[illegible]	Same vs. Same.		
[illegible]	Mall vs. Deckard.	250	Lynch vs. Hillier.
174	Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.	251	Place vs. Place.
176	Same vs. Same.	252	Same vs. Same.
177	Dunn vs. Moore.	261	Allen vs. Cook.

Call No. 263—Tausig vs. Dayton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Case on.

Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
142	Herrick vs. Westcott.	157	Arnold vs. Matsell.
90	Delevie vs. Edelfsen.	167	White vs. Jones.
101	O'Connor vs. West Side and Yonkers Elevated R. R. Co.	168	Lamb vs. Helfren.
		169	Bingenheimer vs. The Erie R. R. Co.
[illegible]	Bathgate vs. Haskin.	170	Ward vs. Lancaster.
74	Flynn vs. Williams.	171	Euler vs. O'Connor.
150	Traub vs. Gutweiler.	172	Galligan vs. Watson.
152	O'Gorman vs. Kamak.	173	Crowley vs. Bishop.
153	Keohan vs. Kelly.	174	Muldoon vs. Vernault.
154	Roberts vs. Geis.		
155	Fremont vs. Jacobs.	177	Karcher vs. Karcher.
160	Menke vs. Kruse.	178	Fisher vs. Karnback.
[illegible]	Robertson vs. Fitscher.	179	The Third-avenue Savings Bank vs. Trust.
146	Buddenback vs. Radley.		
147	O'Donnell vs. Harmon.	180	Burbridge vs. Amson.
		182	Arnaud vs. Gentil.

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.

Equity Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
141	Kitchen vs. McLewee.	163	Frost vs. Jessup.
142	Whitmore vs. Duffy.	165	Derby vs. Hartman.
143	Kiefer vs. Thomas.	164	McKibben vs. Seydam.
[illegible]	Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan.	165	Cash vs. Amson.
[illegible]	Christy vs. Libby.	166	Hoffman vs. Howe.
[illegible]	Schneider vs. Ahern.	91	Curtis vs. Wrigley.
[illegible]	Bradford vs. Martin.	92	Curtis vs. Bryan.
[illegible]	Thompson vs. Devine.	93	Topping vs. Larkin.
[illegible]	Scott vs. Alden.	94	McMullen vs. Knox.
[illegible]	Hoyt vs. Wicks.	95	Hayes vs. Bolles.
[illegible]	Wells vs. Niles.	97	Ibbottson vs. Keyes.
[illegible]	Gresham vs. Dean.	98	Dale vs. Winston.
[illegible]	Whitlock vs. McKeon.	99	Wilcox vs. Dunn.
[illegible]	Blanchard vs. Spotts.	100	Foster vs. Nash.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar Called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Non-Jury Causes Only.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Hatch vs. Smith.	467	Cunningham vs. Campbell.
[illegible]	Ellis vs. Kimball.	470	Murphy vs. Buckingham.
[illegible]	Buddensick vs. Berg.	472	Baumel vs. Weis.
[illegible]	Same vs. Same.	473	Goldschmidt vs. Unger.
[illegible]	Brasinger vs. Berg.		
[illegible]	Weigelmann vs. Day.		
[illegible]	Theiss vs. Roeckel.	476	Pool vs. Donnelly.
[illegible]	Prial vs. Hennis.	478	Kobbe vs. Neumann.
[illegible]	Bellows vs. Young.		

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Non-Jury causes only.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Reasoner vs. Deming.	167	McKnight vs. Gosling.
[illegible]	Hutton vs. Callahan.	237	Harrington vs. France.
[illegible]	Elmer vs. Schwerts.	[illegible]	Shannon vs. Grass.
[illegible]	Kuntz vs. Abrenham.	[illegible]	Dean vs. Carter.
[illegible]	Fannerbeck vs. McDermott.	[illegible]	Gonzales vs. Fritten.
[illegible]	Niver vs. Loomis.	[illegible]	Ward vs. Simonds.
[illegible]	Kitsinger vs. Kahnweiler.	[illegible]	Kleber vs. Manner.
		[illegible]	Siiled vs. Duhamel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder John K. Hackett.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. John Purcell; murder.	8	The People vs. Margaret Smith; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. John Hayes; robbery.	10	The People vs. George Fellman; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. Thomas Mance; rape.	11	The People vs. Charles Courdoer; grand larceny.
4	The People vs. Patrick McDermott, James Clark; burglary.	12	The People vs. James Clark, Thomas O'Connor, Rich'd Lawless; grand larceny.
5	The People vs. James McCann, John Love; burglary.	13	The People vs. George Henninger; receiving stolen goods.
6	The People vs. John Nelson; forgery.		
7	The People vs. Abraham Stern; forgery.		
9	The People vs. Joseph Albert; grand larceny.		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 26, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. & H. [illegible]
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113	[illegible]	D. & H. Canal
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	[illegible]	100	Pac. Mail
20,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	[illegible]	100	Canton
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116⅛	$40,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	112⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	111
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	112⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	[illegible]	100 Erie R.	[illegible]
1,000 Mo. 6s	[illegible]	200 Harlem	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONDAY, Feb. 28—A. M.

The Trade of the past week in Foreign Merchandise and also in the Domestic Commission line was fairly active. In the former the Currency prices are lower by reason of the further application of Greenbacks to Gold. But this readjustment goes quietly on without interfering with the perfect movement and the payment of Duties through the Custom House. The heavy Importers, who provided themselves in advance with Gold to pay their Customs at 120@123 ℔ cent, of course feel the difference between these figures and 116@117 ℔ cent. The entries for consumption and the withdrawals from Bond of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, measured by the Customs paid thereon, amounted to about seven million of dollars. In the Domestic Commission line, the prices of Cotton fabrics are lower, partly from a very sharp competition among the great jobbers, and partly from the belief that the fall in the raw material, now going on influenced by over-speculation for Spring delivery and the decline in Gold, will soon reduce the prices of manufactured Goods at the mills.

The additional fall in Gold since our last Monday's review is 2 ℔ cent. The difference in United States 5-20s, in the meantime, is barely ½ of one ℔ cent. The long 6 ℔ cents of 1881 are now at a premium of 1 ℔ cent. in Gold, and the chances are that with the March purchases of 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, during the month of March, they too will be equal to Gold before the close of the month. The Treasury will receive for Customs in March about $17,000,000 in Gold, while the Gold Interest payments will be less than $5,000,000, including the prepayments on the 10-40s already made. It is probable that the sales by the Secretary for the Sinking Fund Account will exceed the sales made in February. His programme for the month is expected to be announced by telegraph in time for the present issue of our paper. The Sinking Fund policy, enacted Feb. 25, 1862, but not inaugurated until the present Administration came into office a year ago, is fully vindicated not only in the reduction of the Gold-bearing Funded Debt to the amount of *one hundred millions of dollars*—which of itself adds six millions for the succeeding year to the regular Sinking Fund—but in the effect upon the export and price of Gold, and the appreciation of the Public Credit abroad as well as at home. It was clearly foreseen by every one who had studied the operation of the Sinking Fund principle upon a Funded Debt which had reached its maximum when all the 7.30 ℔ cents were converted, that, however reckless speculation in the Gold Room might delay its legitimate results, the appreciation of the 5-20 Bonds to the par of Gold, on both sides the Atlantic, was inevitable. And the further important end of thus facilitating the quiet and gradual, but not less certain, appreciation of our Greenback and National Bank Note Circulation to the par of Gold, *without a dollar's contraction of the Currency*, was equally apparent.

As no contraction of the Currency has either preceded or attended the fall in the premium on Gold from 132 ℔ cent. since the close of last February to 116 ℔ cent. to-day, and as, on the contrary, the Greenback and National Bank circulation is now as fully employed as last year, and as prudently so, judging by the quarterly returns of the Banks just published, it stands to reason that the general trade and prosperity of the country are neither to be checked nor seriously unsettled by the appreciation in this Currency and the further fall in Gold. It will be found, we predict, as the business of the Spring progresses, that the Merchants and Railways and Bankers are all as actively engaged as last season, which, as heretofore remarked, was a decided improvement on the previous season, and our advices from most of the Roads West, as well as from the great trunk lines of the East, are to the effect of a steady increase of traffic, and a decided reduction of expenses, while the Southern Roads were never so well employed as at present, even before the war.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 26, compares as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,1[illegible]
Decrease in Specie	[illegible]
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	[illegible]
Decrease in Deposits	[illegible]
Increase in Circulation	[illegible]

	Feb. 19, '70.	Feb. 26, '70.	Feb. 27, '69.
National Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Feb. 19, '70.	Feb. 26, '70.	Feb. 27, '69.
On deposit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	33,694,271	[illegible]	34,297,961
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 ℔ cent would be	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
They held, In Gold and Green-backs	82,286,451	80,406,113	71,327,557
Excess	$30,940,126	$28,227,551	$18,351,618
Rate for money	[illegible] ℔ cent.	[illegible] ℔ cent.	[illegible] ℔ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,988,398, against the total entries of [illegible] same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,286,786, against $3,261,173 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $321,782, against $1,008,667 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,117,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 14,618.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$34,469,102	January	[illegible]
August	27,227,222	Feb. 5	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	Feb. 12	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	Feb. 19	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	Feb. 26	[illegible]
December	[illegible]		
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same date in 1869			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	[illegible]	January	[illegible]
August	15,624,219	Feb. 5	3,632,476
September	17,328,956	Feb. 12	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	Feb. 19	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	Feb. 26	3,286,786
December	[illegible]		
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same date in 1869			[illegible]
Increase since July 1			[illegible]
Gold, Feb. 26, 1870			115⅞ ℔ cent.
Gold, Feb. 27, 1869			131½ ℔ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,634	January	[illegible]
August	3,027,940	Feb. 5	[illegible]
September	1,765,171	Feb. 12	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	Feb. 19	[illegible]
November	1,126,[illegible]	Feb. 26	[illegible]
December	1,722,[illegible]		
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same date in 1869			[illegible]
Decrease since July 1			[illegible]

The following are the Custom receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,363,048	July	$17,394,[illegible]
August	14,119,915	August	[illegible]
September	12,504,[illegible]	September	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	October	[illegible]
November	9,190,801	November	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	December	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	January	[illegible]
Feb. 5	[illegible]	Feb. 5	[illegible]
Feb. 12	1,497,112	Feb. 12	[illegible]
Feb. 19	[illegible]	Feb. 19	[illegible]
Feb. 26	2,117,000	Feb. 26	[illegible]
Total, 1870	[illegible]	Total, 1870	[illegible]
Total, 1869	[illegible]	Total, 1869	[illegible]

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	[illegible]
Old U. S. 6 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]
Consolidated 5-20s	[illegible]
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 1881	[illegible]
N. Y. Central and Hudson	[illegible]
N. Y. C. and Hudson Scrip	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Northwestern Preferred	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	[illegible]
New Tennessee 6s	[illegible]
New North Carolina 6s	[illegible]
Old Virginia 6s	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]

The slight upward reaction in Gold on Friday night to 117 ℔ cent. was reversed on Saturday, and before the close of business the sales ran down to 115¾@115⅝, the market showing great weakness, with every prospect of continued low sales this week. On the fall of 1¼ ℔ cent. in Gold the Public Funds of 1867 declined ¾ ℔ cent., while the 1862s and the 10-40s were about the same as on Friday night. The State Bonds were lower by 1¼ ℔ cent. for new Tennessee. The Railway market was active, with a closer contest between the Bull and Bearish interests. At the close of the day the quotations, as shown in the list below, were nearly the same as on Friday.

The Money Market continued dull and cheap. The Foreign Exchanges steady. The Bank return of the week is $1,570,085 lower on the Gold average. During the week the Treasury Office received $2,117,000 for Customs, and prepaid about $1,500,000 Gold Interest on the 10-40s due March 1. The other departments of the Bank statement show a loss of [illegible] in Greenbacks, and of [illegible] on the general line of Deposits, while the loans are up [illegible] from last Monday.

After the late Boards the following prices were made as compared with the closing figures of Friday night. There was a break in Pacific Mail down to 39½ ℔ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 26.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	111½	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	112¾
American Gold Coin	117	115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	48¾	46¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	23	23
New-York Cen. and Hudson	96⅛	96⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Cert's	94¼	94¾
Reading Railroad	97⅛	96
Chicago and Rock Island	120⅜	120¾
Northwestern Common	70¼	70½
Northwestern Preferred	87⅜	87¾
Pacific Mall Company	41⅛	39½
St. Paul Preferred	76⅛	76⅞
St. Paul Common	62¼	60
Lake Shore	87	87
Erie	25⅞	25
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅞	30
New-Jersey Central	108¼	108⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. reg., 1881	116⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	112½
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	117	5-20 reg., 1867	112½
5-20 registered, 1862	113	5-20 coup., 1867	112½
5-20 coup., 1862	114	5-20 coup., 1868	112½
5-20 reg., 1864	113	10-40 registered	108¼
5-20 coup., 1864	113¼	10-40 coupon	108⅞
5-20 coup., 1865	114	6s Currency	111

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	[illegible]	Alabama 8s	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	[illegible]	Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, n. b.	[illegible]	Illinois Canal b., 1870	100½
Georgia 6s	[illegible]	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100½
Georgia 7s, n. b.	[illegible]	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100½
North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	Illinois War Loan	[illegible]
North Carolina 6s, n. b.	[illegible]	Indiana 5 ℔ c.	[illegible]
South Carolina 6s	[illegible]	New-York 5s, B. L.	[illegible]
S. Carolina 6s, A. & O.	[illegible]	New-York coup. B. L.	100½
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	New-York 6s, C. L.	[illegible]
Missouri 6s, H. & St. J. I.	[illegible]	New-York 6s, C. L. '72	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	New-York 6s, C. L. '73	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s, Levee b.	[illegible]	New-York 6s, C. L. '74	[illegible]
California 7s	[illegible]	New-York 6s, C. L. '75	[illegible]
Connecticut 6s	100	New-York 6s, C. L. '76	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2d	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	[illegible]	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
Erie 1st Ext.	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d Ind.	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 1st	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th Ind.	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. 2d	[illegible]
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	[illegible]	N. J. Cen. New Bs.	[illegible]
Harlem 1st	[illegible]	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	[illegible]
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st	111	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d C. S. F.	[illegible]
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Cen. Pac. Bonds	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	[illegible]	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	Penin. R. R. Bonds	[illegible]
Consol'd 7 ℔ c. conv.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	[illegible]
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	[illegible]
Del., L. & West. 1st	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Del., L. & West. 2d	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d	[illegible]	Mar. & Cin. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	[illegible]	Chic. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
Gt. West. 1st, '93	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	77½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	[illegible]	Bank of N. America	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	Irving	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Grocers'	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	East River	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	Shoe & Leather	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Greenwich	[illegible]	Imp. & Traders'	[illegible]
Merchants' Exch.	[illegible]	Park	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Central National	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
Broadway	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Tenth National	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	115	Butchers & Drovers'	[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870.

General balance yesterday	[illegible]
Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	124,684
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	212,256
Currency payments	278,150
Currency balance	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]
Customs	390,000

The March interest on the Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company will be paid at the St. Nicholas Bank.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The balance of the present issue is nearly absorbed. What remain are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Beeswax, pkgs.	3	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cottonseed Meal, sks.	[illegible]	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bags	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, bxs.	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Oil Cake, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Peanuts, bushels	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Spirits Turp., bbls.	25	Whisky, bbls.	410
Rosin, bbls.	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool—1,500 bales Cotton, [illegible] pkgs. Sewing Machines, [illegible] Bacon, [illegible] Cheese, [illegible] Hardware, [illegible] Skins, [illegible] Lamps, 100 boxes Hams, [illegible] Beef, [illegible] Guns.

By the steamer [illegible], for Liverpool—[illegible] Cheese, [illegible] Lard, [illegible] Pork, [illegible] Bacon, [illegible] Rubber, [illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] bbls. Rosin, [illegible] Tobacco, 20 bbls. Clay, 174,075 lbs. Tallow, 50 bbls. Extract Hemlock, [illegible] Stearine, 2,209 Staves.

By the ship [illegible], for London—[illegible] Woodenware, [illegible] Bacon, [illegible] Lamps, [illegible] Lampblack, [illegible] Distilled Oil, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] Whalebone, [illegible] Beeswax, [illegible] Hides, [illegible] Nails, [illegible] Oil Cake, [illegible].

By the steamer [illegible], for Glasgow—[illegible] Sewing Machines, [illegible] Bacon, [illegible] Pork, [illegible] Casings, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Columbia, for Glasgow—40 boxes Dye Woods, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] Flour, [illegible] Apples, [illegible] Beef, [illegible] Corn, 161 bbls. Pork, [illegible] cases Canned Goods, [illegible] Tallow, [illegible] Staves, [illegible] Oatmeal, [illegible] Bacon, [illegible] Shoulders, [illegible] Hams, [illegible] Sewing Machines, [illegible] Sperm Oil, [illegible] Tierce Beef, [illegible] Whisky.

By the steamer [illegible], for Bremen—[illegible] Cotton, [illegible] Bacon, [illegible] Rosin, [illegible] Hardware, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] Sugars, [illegible] Sarsaparilla, [illegible] bbls. Pegs, 7 casks Copper.

By the ship [illegible], for Hamburg—40 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 37 cases Veneers, 75 bushels Corn, [illegible] Logwood.

By the bark E. Schultz, for Marseilles—4,111 bbls. Crude Petroleum, [illegible] Staves.

By the bark Jas. A. Borland, for Cadiz—6 bbls. [illegible] Lard, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, [illegible].

By the bark Araldo, for Barcelona—100,000 Staves, [illegible].

By the bark Maria, for Rotterdam—[illegible] bbls. Ashes, [illegible] Wheat, [illegible] Rosin, [illegible] Woodenware, [illegible] Staves.

ASHES—Have been moderately dealt in at [illegible] for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, and rather less buoyant in price. We quote: Java at [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible] in bond; Native Ceylon, [illegible]; Jamaica, [illegible]; St. Domingo, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible]; Savanilla, [illegible]; San Domingo, in bond, [illegible] gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted a shade cheaper, on a liberal offering, while the demand has been comparatively moderate. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,[illegible] bales, for prompt delivery, including [illegible] bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners, [illegible] to speculators, and 177 bales in transit. Also 4,[illegible] bales for forward delivery, including [illegible] Low Middling, for March, [illegible]; 1,000 bales basis Low Middling, for April, [illegible]; [illegible] bales basis Low Middling, for May, [illegible]; [illegible] bales basis Low Middling, for July, [illegible]; [illegible] bales basis Low Middling, for December, [illegible]; [illegible] bales basis Low Middling, for April, May, June, [illegible]. [illegible] the week's business [illegible]. Our market for the week has been [illegible] the steady heavy receipts at the Ports have caused a decline of ¼ of one cent ℔ lb. from the opening quotations of the week. The total sales for the week have [illegible] bales to spinners, [illegible] bales to speculators, and [illegible] bales in transit. The market for future delivery has been active. The sales on a basis Low Middling have been for February, [illegible]; for March [illegible] bales at [illegible]; for April, [illegible]; for May, [illegible]; for June, [illegible] bales at [illegible]; for July, [illegible]. Also [illegible] bales on ordinary sellers option, 30 days, and 300 bales do. do. at [illegible]; also [illegible] bales free on board at Galveston, and 500 bales free on board at Charleston, on private terms. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, [illegible] bales; to Havre, [illegible] bales; to Bremen, [illegible] bales; to Hamburg, 170 bales; total, [illegible] bales. The total exports from all parts for the week have been, to Liverpool, 45,[illegible] bales; to the Continent, [illegible] bales; total, [illegible] bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	13,2[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	[illegible]
Receipts same time in 1868-69	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	[illegible]
Exports same time 1868-69	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports preceding Cotton Year	[illegible]
Estimated stock at the ports, latest dates	[illegible]
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	[illegible]
Crop of 1868-69	[illegible]
Crop of 1867-68	[illegible]
Crop of 1866-67	[illegible]

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68. Rec'ts.	1867-68. Exp'ts.	1868-69. Rec'ts.	1868-69. Exp'ts.	1869-70. Rec'ts.	1869-70. Exp'ts.
Sept. 3 to Feb. 27 (weekly rows)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have favored us with the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, Phila., &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total this week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prev'ly reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last y'r	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Estimated Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from India, (est.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from America, (est.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in London	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in United States ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock interior towns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	1,337,[illegible]
Excess in visible supply	[illegible]	

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now, 85,000 bales; same time 1869, 70,000 bales; Middling Orleans now, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; then, 12½d.

Sales in the Interior Towns, Feb. 25.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selma, (est.)	7,800	7,000
Montgomery, week Feb. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite sparingly dealt in to-day at essentially unaltered prices. The offerings of desirable lots have been on a reduced scale. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at [illegible]; very inferior to good Extra State at [illegible]; good to choice Spring Extra at [illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at [illegible] ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at previous prices; sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for poor to good ordinary, and [illegible] for good ordinary to choice Extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in light request at [illegible] for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Cornmeal has been moderately inquired for at [illegible] for Western, [illegible] for Jersey, [illegible] for Baltimore, [illegible] for Brandywine, and [illegible] for Caloric, ℔ bbl.; sales, [illegible] bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at from [illegible], the latter rate for very choice State and Pennsylvania, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention though prices have favored purchasers. Sales have been reported of 32,500 bushels, including White Western at [illegible]; Red and Amber Western at [illegible]; chiefly Amber at [illegible] for fair, delivered; No. 2 Spring at [illegible]; Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at [illegible]; No. 2 Spring at [illegible]; White Genesee, part at [illegible]; Amber State at [illegible]; Amber Jersey and Pennsylvania at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn has been quoted firmer on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for Old Western in store and delivered; [illegible] for New do.; [illegible] for Yellow Jersey and Southern; [illegible] for White Western and Southern; [illegible] for unsound Western ℔ bushel. Rye is in light supply and very quiet at [illegible] for Jersey and Western; [illegible] for State ℔ bushel. Barley has been inactive yet steady; sales, [illegible] bushels, in small lots, including Canada West at $1 10; four-rowed State at [illegible]; good to choice two-rowed State at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley Malt continues in slack demand at [illegible]; sales, [illegible] bushels. Oats have been slow of sale within our former range. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels, in lots, at [illegible] for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; [illegible] for car lots of Ohio; [illegible] for State, from track and delivered; [illegible] for Pennsylvania; [illegible] for Jersey and Southern ℔ bushel. The exports clearances include 5,000 bbls. Flour and [illegible] bushels Wheat for London; 4,[illegible] bbls. Flour and [illegible] bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand at [illegible] for shipping, and [illegible] for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw is selling, in lots, at [illegible] for Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been [illegible] hides; sales, [illegible] hides and [illegible] skins, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, [illegible] gold, selected; [illegible] Dry Entre Rios, [illegible] gold, selected; [illegible] Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, [illegible] gold, selected; [illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, [illegible] gold, selected; [illegible] Dry Orinoco, [illegible] private terms; [illegible] Dry Vera Cruz, [illegible] private terms; [illegible] Dry Mexican Kips, [illegible] currency, as they run; 1,600 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, [illegible] private terms; 5,000 Wet Salted Texas, 70 lbs. 10½c.@11¼c., currency, as they run; 1,100 City Slaughter, 75 lbs. [illegible] currency, selected; 40 bales Slaughter Cow, [illegible] gold. The stock on hand is [illegible] Hides and [illegible] bales, against same time last year [illegible] Hides and [illegible] bales; 26,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, [illegible] Dry Montevideo, [illegible] Dry Orinoco, [illegible] Dry California, [illegible] Dry Mexican, [illegible] Dry and Salted West India, [illegible] Dry Bogota, &c., [illegible] Dry and Salted Mexican, [illegible] Dry and Salted Texas, [illegible] Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 776 bales Calcutta Cow.

HOPS—Have been quiet but firm, including New-York at [illegible]; Eastern at [illegible]; Ohio at [illegible]; Michigan at [illegible]; Wisconsin at [illegible]; Washington at [illegible]; Old Olds at [illegible] ℔ lb. Receipts to-day, [illegible] bales; exports, 1,177 bales.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for at about previous rates; [illegible] hhds. New Crop Porto Rico changed hands at [illegible], and [illegible] hhds. Old Crop Cuba Muscovado part mixed at [illegible] ℔ gallon. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at [illegible]; Old and New Cuba at [illegible]; New Crop English Islands at [illegible]; New-Orleans at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, Refining grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible] Spirits Turpentine at [illegible] ℔ gallon. [illegible] Rosin [illegible] ℔ 280 lbs. [illegible] Tar [illegible].

OILS—Have been generally in light request, including Crude Whale at [illegible] for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at [illegible]; Crude Sperm at [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm at [illegible]; Bleached Sperm at [illegible]; Lard Oil at [illegible]; Red Oil at [illegible]; Linseed Oil at [illegible] in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at [illegible]; Menhaden at [illegible]; Spermaceti at [illegible]; Extra Refined at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, closing current at the basis of 15¼c., in bulk, for early delivery here, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls. [illegible] Refined [illegible] shipping orders here, and [illegible] in shipping order in Philadelphia ℔ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were [illegible] bbls.; in Philadelphia, [illegible] bbls. arrived. The export clearances included 4,111 bbls. for Marseilles. Refined Oil has been depressed and declining, on a very limited inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 31½c., also at Philadelphia, of 1,000 bbls. for February delivery, at [illegible], closing heavily at about [illegible]; 1,500 bbls. do., for March delivery, at [illegible]; and 2,500 bbls. do., for April to June delivery, at [illegible] ℔ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, [illegible] bbls. The export clearances have been [illegible] bbls. and 1,500 cases. Refined Oil in cases has been in moderate demand, chiefly for export, at from [illegible] ℔ gallon; sales, 1,500 cases. Naphtha is dull, at from [illegible] in barrels, and [illegible] in cases, ℔ gallon. The export clearances include 2,500 bbls. for Copenhagen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite moderately dealt in at easier prices, with more offering, especially for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 725 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for New Mess, [illegible] for Thin and Medium Mess, in job lots; [illegible] for Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Also, 2,750 bbls. Mess, including seller February at [illegible]; March, [illegible]; and seller April at [illegible] ℔ bbl., closing in favor of purchasers. Dressed Hogs continue quiet, at [illegible] for inferior to very choice Western, chiefly at [illegible], and [illegible] for City ℔ lb. Cutmeats have been in more demand and steady; sales have been confined to 345 pkgs. at 10½c.@11¼c., chiefly at 11c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c., chiefly at 14½c.@14¾c., for Hams, ℔ lb. Bacon has been in fair request at about previous figures; sales limited to 280 boxes, including Cumberland at 13¼c.@13½c.; Short Rib at 14½c.; Long Rib at 14c. [illegible], and Long Clear at 14¼c.@15c. Lard has been in limited demand and weak in price; sales have been reported since our last of 370 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 14½c.@15c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 14½c.@15¼c. for City, and 14¾c.@15¼c. fair to choice Steam, ℔ lb.; also, 1,500 tierces prime Steam, for March delivery, at [illegible], May at [illegible], and next four months on private terms. Beef has been less sought after at unaltered quotations; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. at [illegible] for Plain Mess, and [illegible] for Extra Mess, and [illegible] for inferior grades, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef is dull, including New Prime Mess at from [illegible], and India Mess at [illegible] ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are in moderate request at from [illegible] ℔ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter is in less demand, including State, inferior to prime, at [illegible]; Pennsylvania [illegible], and Western, ordinary to prime, [illegible] ℔ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 1,300 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive at from [illegible] as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 270 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in small lots:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, firkins, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good State, firkins, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Common State, firkins, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Fair Western, firkins, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime State Rolls, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western Rolls, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Common State and Western Rolls, ℔ lb.	17@18
Canada Dairy Packed, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Common and Store Packed, ℔ lb.	[illegible]

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ℔ lb.	17@17½
Fine State Factories, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good State Factories, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Common State Factories, ℔ lb.	14@15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ℔ lb.	14@15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ℔ lb.	16
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ℔ lb.	[illegible]

SUGARS—Have been quoted a shade cheaper on a very moderate trade. Sales [illegible] hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 8⅛c.@10½c., chiefly at [illegible]; also 1,000 boxes Havana at from [illegible] ℔ lb. We quote from fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9⅛c.@10c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10⅛c.@11⅛c. ℔ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10⅛c.@12½c. ℔ lb.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, ranging from [illegible] as the extremes, ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of [illegible] lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@10c., chiefly [illegible] for Prime; also 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 13¼c.@14½c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at buoyant rates; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 00¼@$1 ℔ gallon; receipts, 410 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been generally dull to-day, and rates have been weak and drooping. For Liverpool there were taken 450 bales Cotton, by steam, at [illegible] ℔ lb.; 200 boxes Bacon [illegible]; [illegible] Tallow at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 28, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av. HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

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Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices as early as an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Paris dispatch says the Emperor has declared that his relations with his Ministers, both officially and personally, are entirely harmonious, and that he believes they have the sympathy of every honest Frenchman. The Conservative journals attack the Ministry. *Le Pays* declines to join in the attack, but protests against the proposed measures of M. Ollivier....The first day of the Carnival in Paris passed without the slightest disturbance....The Bishop of Laval, France, has published a letter declaring that he would die rather than aid the projects spoken of at Rome, but does not say what they are. Another attempt has been made by France, it is said, to dissuade the Council from acting against her interests....A demonstration by the conscripts at Lyons on Thursday last, was suppressed without bloodshed....Archbishop de Bonald, of Lyons, is dead....The agents of the *City of Boston* have sent a steamer from Liverpool to cruise off the Madeira Islands to look out for the missing steamer, experienced seamen regarding it probable that she has been disabled, and is trying to make the islands under canvas....The struggle between the Church and the Revolutionary Parties in the Spanish Cortes is becoming intensified, the exciting cause being the question of prosecuting the Archbishop of Santiago for treason....The Duke of Montpensier publishes a letter denying that he is a pretender to the Spanish throne, and asserting that he desires only to be considered a Spanish citizen, and longs for a definite Constitution.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Saturday, bills were introduced to provide for completing the State Industrial Asylum, and for the enlargement of the State Armory at Rochester. A motion was adopted requiring the Canal Auditor to report the interest paid on the debt since February, 1862, the amount of the debt matured since then, and other matters connected with the finances of the canals. A bill was then introduced making appropriations for new work, repairs and other expenses, and for the principal and interest of the debt beginning Oct. 1, 1870. The Senate adjourned to Tuesday morning.

In the Assembly, the Excise bill was made a special order for Wednesday evening next. The time for reporting the Cuban resolutions was extended to Wednesday. Bills were introduced to charter the Brooklyn Library Association, and to repeal the Railroad Consolidation act of 1869. The concurrent resolution in favor of the bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Bennett, which appropriates money to pay the New-York State canal debt, in order to reduce the tolls, underwent debate, and was modified so as to omit the allusion to the Bennett bill, and merely ask Congress to make a donation for the object set forth above, and in this form was referred to the Committee on Canals. The House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The mail train on the Mississippi Central Railroad ran through a trestle three miles below Oxford, Miss., on Friday afternoon, demolishing the baggage, express and four passenger cars, and killing and maiming a great many passengers. At the last accounts twenty-one bodies had been taken from the wreck, including those of Mr. McDonald, the road master, two ladies, A. J. McConico, the Treasurer of the road, his son, and the conductor of the train. The wounded have been taken to Oxford, where they received surgical attention. The trestle, through which the train ran, is forty feet high, and the accident was caused by a loose rail throwing the cars off the track after the locomotive had passed over.

The advices from Rio Janeiro *via* Lisbon represent Lopez as being forced to evacuate Passadero, leaving his sick and wounded, and the Count d'Eu as moving across the Alpa River, "in the hope" of cutting off his retreat.

A telegram to the Cuban Junta in this City from Colonel Varona, at Jacksonville, Fla., says the Winter campaign of the Spaniards came to a disastrous end at Najasa in January, and that they retreated to the towns; also that the unarmed Cubans were begging for arms to attack the towns.

The Lydia Thompson assault case came before the Police Court, in Chicago, on Saturday, the charge being the assault upon Mr. Storey, the editor of the Chicago *Times*. When Mr. Storey appeared he was hissed by the spectators. The result of the trial was the imposition of fines on Miss Thompson, Miss Markham and Mr. Henderson of $100 each for breach of the peace, and $25 each for the assault. Miss Thompson paid the fines and left. They are also to be prosecuted for rioting and inciting to riot.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to sell during the month of March $1,000,000 in gold and buy $1,000,000 in bonds for the sinking fund on alternate weeks, or a sale of two millions in gold. Also to purchase a million of bonds on each alternate week for the special fund.

The Governor on Saturday sent the name of Jesse Gay, of Plattsburg, to the Senate for Canal Appraiser, in place of Mr. E. P. Brooks. The nomination was confirmed.

The Committee of the South Carolina Legislature, appointed at the last session to investigate matters in the Third Congressional District, report the existence of an organized party to defeat the objects of the Reconstruction acts by intimidation and violence. The Democrats on the Committee say the report is highly colored.

The Virginia House of Delegates has passed an Enabling bill, which legalizes the acts of the officials appointed by military authority, and provides for the appointment of their successors by the Governor.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes addressed a political meeting at Nashua, N. H., on Saturday evening.

A party of Indians attacked a ranch at Pine Bluffs, near Laramie City, on Friday, and drove off the cattle. They were pursued and the cattle recaptured, but the Indians renewed the attack, retook the cattle, and killed Albert Root, whom they scalped and mutilated in a shocking manner.

Nothing has yet been heard in regard to the missing steamer *City of Boston*. Yesterday made the thirty-first day in which her fate or whereabouts have been a mystery. The Bremen steamer *Schmidt*, now thirty-six days out, and long overdue at this port, has not been heard from.

An effort was made in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Saturday, to bring the case of Dr. Schoeppe before the Court, under the recent act of the Legislature of that State. The Court thought it could not be done unless by a new writ, the decision on the writ of error having been given before the act was passed.

The schooner *Benjamin Butler*, from Elizabethport, N. J., for Providence, was cut in two early on Friday morning off Watch Hill, R. I., by an unknown vessel, and instantly sunk. Four lives were lost, including that of the Captain. The mate was picked up insensible by the steamer *Thetis*, when he had been in the water half an hour.

A meeting was held in behalf of the American Christian Commission at the Fifth-avenue Collegiate Reformed Church, last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Adams and Duryea.

A meeting was held on Saturday night at Ittner's Hall, Tremont, composed of the principal representatives of both parties, Republican and Democratic, to nominate officers for the town of West Farms. Soon after the organization of the meeting, a motion was made for adjournment, owing to a disagreement which pervaded the organization, and the motion prevailed.

What Should Follow Reconstruction.

For the Southern people, it must be confessed, reconstruction has been a trying process. Its justification has been the necessity in which it had its birth. If in some respects its operation has been harsh, at least let us not forget that no harsh measure was resorted to until others of a milder character had been tried without success. The question to be decided was, whether the States which were out of the Union should be brought back on the terms wished for by those who had resisted the authority of the Union, or on the terms required by the States by whose people the unity of the Republic had been preserved. The answer carried with it the successive efforts at reconstruction, and the demand on which it rested is now virtually satisfied. Only two States await the final action of Congress, and of the result in their case there is no doubt. The work is all but finished. A few days more and reconstruction will be completed.

Authority vindicated on the basis of justice, the suggestions of generosity may now be heeded with entire safety. With the States restored to the Union, the restoration of their people to the full status of citizenship comes next in order. The disabilities they labor under are penalties which have been otherwise paid. The indebtedness to Federal authority represented by these disabilities has been discharged by the conditions of reconstruction; the contingencies against which the test oath was designed to provide have been amply covered by the guarantees which reconstruction has exacted. Disabilities, in fact, have lost their uses. They add nothing to the strength of the Union or the recuperative energies of the States themselves. On the contrary, they form almost the only remaining source of irritation. They deprive the localities of the services of the very men who are best fitted to aid them; and they serve as a perpetual reminder of a subjection which, though at one time inevitable, should not in any form be made perpetual.

The Southern Republicans, in carrying forward the work of reconstruction, set an example which Congress ought promptly to imitate. They were careful enough in providing substantial guarantees against a reversal of the results of reconstruction, but they were at the same time generous enough to avoid all needless distinctions founded upon the bitter past. They had the power, and they exerted it wisely. They imposed no disability. They enacted no penalty that could perpetuate rancorous feeling. They asserted the equality of citizenship, and with that they were content.

The disabilities which remain are those over which Congress has retained control. It is honorable to the Republicans of Mississippi, and of other States, that they have signalized the triumph of their principles by urging upon Congress the earliest possible exercise of its authority in this regard. The appeal has not been in vain. We have General Butler's assurance that the Reconstruction Committee realizes the necessity for the step, and wearied of the exceptional exercise of its favors, is preparing a general measure upon the subject. Let us hope that the promise will be speedily fulfilled, and fulfilled in a manner that shall indicate the desire of the Committee to render it acceptable to the class whom it most concerns. The case is not wholly free from obstacles, as an article we reproduce from the Richmond *State Journal* shows. But the obstacles are not insurmountable, if those who zealously cooperate with General Butler are prepared now to act magnanimously towards the Southern people. Amnesty will derive half its glory and half its efficacy from the manner in which it is presented. Make it genuine and graceful, free it from all superfluous conditions, and it will be a boon for which multitudes in every Southern State will be grateful.

From the Mississippi to the Lakes.

One of the most sanguine believers in the future of New-York, the City of his love and well-won success, was wont to say that no canal or railroad could be built upon the continent without contributing to the commerce and wealth of this Metropolis, and that, within reasonable limits, all should have the help of its influence and capital. We are less positive. We recognize the possibility of a diversion of a portion of the grain and produce trade of the interior continent to New-Orleans or to Montreal, or perhaps in the development of the new energies of the South to Hampton Roads. We have as much faith in the possible future as he, but far less in its absolute certainty, and there is a class of works, of routes of intercommunication, which New-York should especially encourage.

The general policy should be to keep the ebb and flow of the trans-continental tide of commerce north of the Ohio River and within that wonderful valley which has the forty-second parallel of latitude as the centre of its general outline. To that route is necessarily tributary the whole commerce of the lake region, and the traffic which comes to the shores of Lake Michigan or Lake Superior, directly or indirectly, feeds the harbor of New-York. Several schemes are now projected or in progress designed to extend the tributary area of the lake region as emigration develops its resources.

The most northerly of these are the Northern Pacific and the Mississippi and Lake Superior Railroads, terminating at Duluth, on the western shore of Lake Superior. It is a far distant point, but it promises ultimately to concentrate the trade, especially in grain, of an immense and fertile region in Northern and Central Minnesota and a large part of Iowa and Wisconsin. The Northern Pacific, too, stretching across Minnesota and through Dakota to the Pacific, will be tributary to a terminus from which there is a continuous water communication with New-York. The distance from New-York to Duluth can hardly be less than two thousand miles, yet grain can be transported in bulk from the wharves of the latter to our own with only a single transhipment, and that within the limits of this State. The roads leading to Duluth, therefore, are as much feeders of this port as the Erie or the Central Railroad. Duluth holds the same relation to the far Northwest that Chicago has to the West proper; its elevators, now in course of erection—as a recent dispatch informed us—are as capacious as those of Chicago after thirty years' growth.

Other and similar projects are on foot to cross the broad, low plateau that intervenes between the Lakes and the Mississippi. Two of these are canal schemes, the most northerly being from Green Bay westward, and the other from Chicago, following in the main the route of the Illinois Canal. Parallel with each other, they are so widely separated that they do not compete; and lying in different States, they are free from the embarrassment of legislative jealousies, while both appeal to State pride and spirit of enterprise. In the first flush of the development of the trans-continental railway system, there were many who supposed that the day of canals was over, and the iron track would be all-sufficient for the future. But every good water route has retained its importance in our commercial system, and the opening of the Suez Canal, with the new efforts making towards the construction of a water-way across the Isthmus of Darien, are fresh proofs of the essential convenience of transportation in bottoms.

Without going into detail, or expressing preference for any special line of transit, we recognize the importance and necessity, even, of canal communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Within a year or two past an earnest effort has been made to divert the grain trade down the Mississippi. In a laudable spirit of enterprise, the St. Louis merchants have erected elevators in connection with others at New-Orleans, from whence a considerable amount of grain is now being shipped direct to Europe. What is done at St. Louis may be done all along the Upper Mississippi, wherever a railroad comes to it from the West, and every elevator built on the banks of the Mississippi is something deducted from the aggregate of New-York commerce.

We have, it is true, the long advantage of a temperate climate, and those who know the risk and loss involved in moving new grain in hot latitudes will appreciate that element in the competition. Even on our own lines there is an immense annual loss from the heating of grain, which renders it unfit for any purpose except distillation. But this condition is of small importance in the Winter season to the New-Orleans competitors, and exists for ourselves in the hot weeks immediately following the harvest. It is a condition upon which the St. Louis merchants have calculated, and they are tolerably shrewd in their day and generation. Barring that one embarrassment, grain may be transferred from St. Louis to Liverpool by uninterrupted water communication, with only a single transhipment, costing a cent a bushel, at New-Orleans.

The transhipment is the smallest item of cost,—in fact it is an economy, for grain needs handling and cooling in transportation, just as cattle need water on their way to market. Suppose these two grand canals should be constructed from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, capable of floating in a single bottom, say, 6,000 bushels of wheat, and requiring a transhipment on Lake Michigan to vessels having a much larger carrying capacity, and still another transhipment at Buffalo or Oswego. The handling at two points on the route would bring the grain cooler and cleaner to market, the risk of climate would be trivial, the time occupied in transit would be less than that via New-Orleans, and the control of the trade of the West would remain with New-York for all time,—the return traffic, the sale of imported and manufactured merchandise, equalizing in magnitude that which flows eastward.

It is from motives like these,—not from any cowardly fear of the competition of active rivals, but from a desire that the honest advantages of New-York should be earnestly improved,—that we look with lively interest towards all the enterprises which tend to resist the diverting influences of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and bring the torrent of Western traffic into the valley of the lakes, of which this harbor is the natural *débouchure*.

The Tennessee Democracy.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from our Knoxville correspondent, once more arraigning the Tennessee Legislature for illiberality and partisanship, and citing fresh facts in proof of his charges.

The bitterness which has long ruled Tennessee politics is matter of common knowledge. We certainly do not regard the Republican record as wholly free in this respect, in years gone by; but the airs of incredulity, of injured innocence, and of indignation, with which some of the Democracy seem to have received our correspondent's former allegations, are especially out of place, and can impose upon no one. The action of the Democratic majority in the Legislature upon the suffrage question is the exceptional instance of an exhibition by them of a liberal and catholic spirit. Our correspondent seems to think that even here they made a virtue of necessity, and had a dread of Congress rather than a hearty sympathy with the blacks.

One measure of the Constitutional Convention gives color to this view. This body, in according the right of franchise to the blacks, has coupled it with a general property qualification. Now, as the latter provision was never required of the whites, its sole aim seems to be to disfranchise as many as possible of the negroes. In this respect Tennessee has followed the lead of Kentucky, in which State the reason of their action was boldly avowed by the Democracy. We do not propose to be uncharitable in questioning motives—the Tennessee Republicans will not look the gift-horse in the mouth. But it must be confessed that, in thus discounting what will soon be proclaimed a national law respecting franchise, the Convention has rather feared the Fifteenth Amendment than aimed to favor the freedman.

However, passing this single measure, the repeal of the Tennessee Free School law, and the sanction by the Convention of this repeal, form an index to the real spirit of Tennessee Democracy. A proposition to compel the State to support free schools was voted down in the Convention—a course of action which shows either that the Democracy in that State have not yet learned that free education means liberty and progress, or that, knowing this, they feared that it did not also mean Democratic rule. A Democratic meeting in Southern Indiana once took ground, we believe, against common schools as "Republican allies." Perhaps the two Democratic bodies in session at Nashville regard them with the same suspicion.

The "Chinese" policy of the Democracy in Tennessee is shown, not only in their restrictions on suffrage and on popular education, but in their "anti-Northern" measure, whereby two years more of residence are required under the new Constitution than under the old, for holding certain offices. It is shown, too, in the act sweeping out of office every officer in the State now holding his commission under the old Franchise laws. This act, exactly parallel to the partisanship of the Kentucky Democracy, is clearly designed simply to secure party ascendency. "East Tennessee," says our correspondent, "progresses, and would soon be the nursery of great industrial enterprises, if the proscriptive, intolerant Democracy of Middle and West Tennessee did not drag her backwards." But the lesson of liberality and public spirit is a slow one to learn. It is learned only after partisanship, local exclusiveness and jealousy have done vast damage to the common welfare; and very happy is that State or city which, at any price, ever learns it at all.

The Woman's Medical College.

The recent disgraceful occurrence at Bellevue Hospital between the students and the female medical students should call the attention of the public to the duty of providing more thoroughly for the female students of medicine. The Press and the pulpit abound with exhortations on the necessity of opening new paths of labor to women. All who have daughters to provide for feel how limited is the field in which they must hereafter earn their own living. At present, for girls of the higher class, teaching and keeping boarding houses seem to be almost the only two "professions" open. And even those who can reasonably hope to be able to secure a support for their daughters, must see how much more dignified and useful a position it is for a woman to be engaged in some work demanding the employment of mind and requiring education. Merely to be waiting for marriage is not a very satisfactory calling for a woman of powers and culture.

One institution in this City has especially sought to open a new career for women,—and one to which she is especially fitted. The best physicians now in the community, as every one knows, are the women—the mothers and sisters of thousands of households. The greatest physical responsibility in society is now intrusted to them—the entire care and bodily nurture of little children. Their tact, watchfulness and judgment are continually guarding and securing the health of the whole coming generation. No eye is so close a judge of the symptoms of one she is interested in, as a woman's. No nursing is so careful and faithful. A woman's common sense in the treatment of incipient diseases is often worth whole volumes of the science of the schools. She is, too, by nature, a hygienist far more than man. Her senses are more acute, and her [illegible] has been especially in arranging clothing, and determining food and exercise for children, and securing pure air.

The Woman's Infirmary and College, in Second-avenue, seeks especially to add the benefits of science to the natural tact and experience of women, in the knowledge and practice of medicine. It has been founded and built up by two female physicians of thorough training, who have long practiced with entire acceptance in this City—the Misses Drs. Blackwell. This College, in harmony with the peculiar adaptation of women for the subject is, we believe, the only one which has founded a Professorship of "Hygiene"—the art of securing health and preventing disease. The Institution consists of two departments—one for instruction, the College proper, and the other for practice among the poor, the Infirmary. The latter has treated gratuitously during the past year, 6,418 cases, of whom 116 were received into the house, and 309 treated in their own homes. The young practitioners obtain their first experience in this practice. In the College the course is peculiarly thorough, requiring a period of study of three years, of which the students must spend eighteen months at the institution. The various medical colleges and hospitals of the City have granted the privilege to these female students of attending cliniques, which has given the occasion to the recent disturbance at Bellevue. It is obvious, however, that this is only a spasmodic outbreak of barbarism. Female students will soon visit every hospital, as they do now in Vienna. But what is needed is a more liberal endowment of this excellent College, and then the female physicians and students can hold their own cliniques without fear of disturbance.

Interviewers.

It is rather dismal to think that there is after all nothing new under the sun, but it is greatly to be feared that it is true. When President Lincoln was informed by an interviewer of the period that one of his Generals took too much whisky, he archly expressed the wish that somebody would send a barrel of the same sort to divers other of his commanders. We all hoped that the witticism was original. But, alas, Charles II. had said something very like it before. Dryden tells us, apropos of his indecent play of "Evening Love," the plot of which he took from Calderon, that some one accused him to the King of plagiarism, but that the monarch "only desired that they who accused me of theft would always steal him plays like mine." We fear, too, that the "interviewers" have been heard of before, and that, like many words and phrases branded by some of our English cousins as "Americanisms," but which are to be found even in such well-known pages as those of Shakespeare and Chaucer, interviewing is no thing of modern growth, but claims the reverence due to antiquity.

When we say that two of our late Presidents were killed by interviewers, we are apt to think that great men were never before slain by such a cause, and that the cases of Harrison and Taylor are unique in history. But probably Alexander the Great saw his convivial interviewers too often, and there is not the least doubt that the interview of L. Q. Flaminius with the King of Bithynia was the immediate occasion of the death of Hannibal. The universal practice of interviewing at Rome furnished a plausible opportunity for the assassination of Julius Cæsar; and, to come down to more modern times, it is beyond peradventure that the interviews of Sir Hudson Lowe hastened the death of the Great Napoleon. The truth is that history and tradition are packed with instances of the mischief wrought by this prying class, and that from the days when that luckless *mari sage* of a Menelaus went to Crete, leaving his Helen to the passionate assaults of Paris, down to our modern era, when the same thing happens every day and is chronicled in the newspapers, interviewing has existed as an art more or less fine, and probably will do so until the end of the chapter. There are, however, periods of action and reaction, of rise and decline in this as in other arts, which are brought about by various accidental or providential circumstances. Thus, after the interview of Marsyas with Apollo, or that of the eager day-god with the lovely Acantha, we can readily understand how interviewing went out of fashion for a time among the Greeks. A later instance was that of poor Willis—who perhaps deserves to be styled the first great American interviewer—whose experience was almost as discouraging for disciples in the art. The memory of catastrophes like these dies out, however, in time; the beauties and joys of interviewing again loom up to dazzle the imagination, and an era comes, as among ourselves to-day, when the delightful old custom blossoms like the rose.

The cardinal principle of interviewing is, of course, that no man has a right to his own time. He may have a right to his own coat, dinner or horse which take time to earn, but these are clearly very different things. It is plain that idle or impudent curiosity, or a desire for self-aggrandizement at the expense of others, warrants any species of intrusion at all hours and places, and that only absurd fastidiousness will object to it. The ridiculous old custom of sending up cards—implying the right of accepting or declining a visit on the part of the recipient—is, of course, exploded by the triumph of this principle. There are other coterminous principles—but this is the basic and immutable one. Its sense and significance can be abundantly illustrated. None can dispute that it is of more consequence that public men should devote their hours to defining their position to half-drunken reporters, to the end of satisfying prurient inquisitiveness, than that those hours should be devoted to the public service. Equally manifest is it—to compare great things with small—that authors and artists and their agents should consume without introduction the moments of the journalist who criticises their work. Their own opinions of the latter are obviously of so much more consequence than those of a disinterested observer, and it is of so much greater moment for public information that the former views should be promulgated than the latter, that the delicacy and propriety of this custom cannot for an instant be questioned. These instances are fairly typical of a host of others. So long as morbid curiosity or short-sighted selfishness can be gratified, in a free country it would be ungraceful as well as inconvenient to attempt opposition.

Besides, opposition brings its punishment. It is true that the mud thrown by the interviewers brushes off easily when dry. But who likes to be pelted for all that? Moreover we should remember that although the interviewers collect much dirt, they occasionally gather in something bright and precious as well. They go about, indeed, like the suite of the first Russian Ambassador painted by Macaulay, who says they swept through the London ballrooms dropping pearls and lice. Let us take the good and the bad together since it is not given to our generation to enjoy them apart; and, so long as omnipotent public opinion tolerates the interviewers and their mediums, let us have patience and endure.

Several papers give lists of the distribution of offices under the new "compromise" reported to have been agreed to by the rival sections of the Democratic Party. These programmes are all mere guess-work from beginning to end—the names of future officeholders being purposely kept out of sight until the battle is over. Only one thing seems to be certain, that this fight never admitted of being compromised. It is becoming very clear that the plan of the campaign was settled beforehand, and that the leaders in it were proof against all the temptations which the other side could offer. What is to become of the only interest we care about in the struggle—the interest of the public—must still be deemed a doubtful question. We want a good Government and an honest Judiciary, and shall continue our "war to the knife" till we get these reforms. What the names or positions of our enemies may be does not signify a jot. All "Rings" are fatal to the objects we have in view, and if the new alliance cannot ensure us against the supremacy of dishonest politicians, it will have ended in a dismal failure. However, we wait and hope.

This week the new Erie bill will probably come under discussion in the Legislature. We have printed the text of the bill, and divested of all technicalities, we may explain its purport to be this: the *bona fide* shareholders everywhere to be sacrificed, and the concern in its entirety to be handed over to the clique which has made it one of the memorable scandals of the world. The new bill, it will at once be seen, is in harmony with previous legislation on the same subject, and with the code of commercial morals drawn up by the Erie clique. We shall now watch the progress of the measure, and afterwards endeavor to compute how much money it cost the promoters. The golden shower is once again to descend on that thirsty soil at Albany. What does Governor Hoffman say to the prospect? Is he free to express an independent opinion still, or have the same influences which induced him to sign the other Erie bill already overcome his scruples?

The *Evening Post* states that "no books were in any case removed" by Collector Bailey. This must be news to the Collector himself, who has admitted that he carried off the books of certain firms bodily. The *Post* justifies the gift of an official post to a clerk in the employ of one of the implicated firms on the ground that he was a poor man, and had a family. We say that a Government officer who is trying to get up evidence against a firm, and offers a good post to any clerk who will appear as a witness against his employers, goes an improper way to work, and it is quite beside the question to say that the suborned person has a large family. The *Post* also wonders that we who oppose the "Whisky Ring" now complain of anything Mr. Bailey thinks proper to do. Our reason is, that our respect for law, on which the very framework of society depends, is greater even than our hatred for "Rings," and, consequently, that we would have "Rings" broken down by lawful and constitutional measures; not by arbitrary or suspicious proceedings. In these days a strict regard even for the smallest forms of law is incumbent upon all who profess to represent the Government.

Fashion articles for ladies are often amazing specimens of literary composition, especially when they are cut up into paragraphs of one line each. The style is after the French—but so long after it that all trace of the original is lost. A French writer infuses a modicum of wit into his lines, while the imitators merely chop up leaden sentences very small. They remind one of little blocks of raw meat compared with some high example of French cookery. But fashion articles for men are, if possible, a trifle more absurd than these for the other sex. In the first place, they are evidently written by female hands, and consequently some not unnatural but rather startling mistakes are made in the description of divers important garments. The writers try to conceal their lack of knowledge by a plentiful sprinkling of French words—a process indispensable to all fashion articles. One of these authorities informed a grateful public yesterday that a certain coat was "*distingué* and stylish, as Parisian *ensembles* generally are, no matter how intrinsically *bizarre*." This counterfeit coin passes sometimes, but it is to be hoped that no man is rash enough to attire himself according to the instructions of these lady oracles. People in outlandish costume are not allowed to wander about the streets,—not even if they are paid to advertise one of Mr. Fisk's intellectual entertainments at the Grand Opera House.

The "Lydia Thompson Troupe" have again succeeded in attracting public attention to themselves—this time in the character of censors of the Press. We cannot commend their method of resenting unpalatable criticisms, especially as they ought by this time to resemble the rhinoceros in impenetrability to attack. Violent abuse and outrageous personalities do not injure the persons at whom they are aimed—the public being exceedingly just in its judgments with reference to all such assaults. This fact ought to be more remembered than it is by others besides the Amazons who "cowhided" a Chicago journalist. We know nothing whatever about the rights and wrongs of this Chicago quarrel, but when we see the paltry fear which so many people entertain of foul and scurrilous attacks upon them, we are constrained to admire the manly, and even grand, attitude assumed by General Butler the other day in the House—"If there is one thing on earth I am superior to it is the newspapers." Better far to speak thus than to cower down before "journalists" who go about proclaiming "Fear me—I will blacken your character, yes, and the character of all who are dear to you if you dare to [illegible]" [illegible] no public man can afford to despise them. But more wanton [illegible] recoil on the heads of the calumniators—and General Butler does better to defy the newspapers altogether,—that blasphemy as that may seem [illegible] to be afraid to call his soul his own.

For a people who go ahead so much, we do not seem to have been a people much in the habit of looking ahead—a fact which may be evidenced by a variety of instances and "which nobody can deny." One of these is the neglect to provide a proper place of exercise for the regiments of the National Guard—a convenience which one would suppose a popular Government would be especially anxious about. But there is now an opportunity of remedying this defect by making a parade ground of the broad level space lying in the Central Park, a little way from the chief entrance. No better place could be chosen, probably, or one more in keeping with the idea of a people's park—one not intended to be a picture ground, but a pleasure ground, and which even as a picture ground would not be injured in the least by an occasional array and review of our "bold soldier boys."

A country paper is of opinion that the cost of Royalty in England is not so very great after all. Then let it reckon up the following figures. The Queen receives an annual allowance of £385,000, out of which, of course, the Royal households are to be maintained; the Prince of Wales receives £40,000 a year, besides a revenue from the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about £55,000 a year; the Princess of Wales gets £10,000 a year; the Princess of Prussia, £8,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, £15,000; Princess Louis of Hesse, £6,000; Princess Christian, £6,000; Duchess of Cambridge, £6,000, and £3,000 to her daughter; Princess Teck, £5,000; Duke of Cambridge, £12,000—besides which he receives £3,461 a year, salary as Commander-in-Chief, and pay as officer of regiments to which he is attached. Let it also be borne in mind that as the younger Princes and Princesses grow up their wives or husbands must be provided for, and then their children, and so on till the crack of doom. Is that a trifle for a people oppressed with pauperism to bear? Two millions and a half of dollars in gold, seems a good round sum for one family to receive.

The telegraph informs us that the Duke of Richmond has accepted the Tory leadership in the House of Lords. Of all the Dukes named for this position when Lord Cairns retired, this one is, perhaps, the least incompetent—but that is not saying much for him. The Duke of Richmond's most intimate friends must be very uneasy when they consider his total unfitness to act as political leader. As before, Mr. Disraeli represents the brains of his party—the Duke must stand for "lineage," although his own extends no further back than to Charles II. and the Duchess of Portsmouth. It is the "adventurer," as the country gentlemen call the man of genius who condescends to lead them, that really pulls the strings, while Dukes are only the puppets.

The Efforts for the Reduction of Taxation—Unanimity of the Republican Press.

In an article specially prepared for the Times of Monday last, and since reproduced in many of the Republican papers of the country, it was shown that President Grant's decision in favor of an immediate material reduction of taxation, and the decision of the House Committee on Ways and Means to the same effect, were enthusiastically indorsed by such sterling Republican papers as the Rochester *Chronicle*, Albany *Evening Journal*, Troy *Whig*, Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, Boston *Advertiser*, Boston *Commonwealth*, Worcester *Gazette*, New-Haven *Journal & Courier*, Hartford *Courant*, Newark *Advertiser*, Trenton *Gazette*, Scranton *Republican*, Detroit *Post*, Chicago *Tribune* and Chicago *Post*. Since that date many other influential Republican papers have spoken no less forcibly, coinciding in opinion with the Times that the needs of the people at large demand that Congress should not delay longer to relieve the people of a portion of the heavy burdens which the excessive taxation now lays upon them with crushing weight. The outspoken article from the St. Louis *Democrat*, one of the ablest Republican papers in the great Northwest, which we quoted entire in the Times on Tuesday last, showed that the Republicans of Missouri cordially support the President in his changed views on this subject, and that, so far as that section is concerned, he has fully understood the wishes of the people. Other Republican papers, East and West, have since spoken quite as plainly, and shown that the feeling that immediate relief is absolutely demanded is not confined to any section, but is acutely felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. If there is any doubt expressed it is that the proposed amount, $50,000,000, is not enough, although the announcement of a reduction even to that amount would be hailed with acclamations of delight and most enthusiastically indorsed.

Thus the Rochester *Democrat*, while saying that Congress ought not to yield to the needs and demands of the President; but of the people, says that there is no doubt that if Congress does consult the needs and demands of the people, as manifested through the Press of the country, measures will be taken largely to reduce taxation. And the *Democrat* adds that should it prove after all that the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, too, oppose such reduction, Congress ought not any the less to give heed to the emphatic demands of the people in favor of such reduction.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that some such reduction seems to be demanded by the business interests of the country, and that the people are quite unanimous therefor.

The Syracuse *Standard* favors a modification of the income tax, and says that the reduction proposed, upon the hypothesis that it is safe, will be exceedingly grateful to the people and will indicate, among other things, the rapid approach to a condition of prosperity and credit.

The Auburn *News* asks that the reduction may be so made that it shall, first of all, relieve the workingmen upon whom the burdens of taxation are most oppressive, and it urges that the income tax should be the last abolished, as it falls upon those best able to bear it.

The Boston *Journal* is "glad to see" that the President and Congress are on the right track leading to the reduction of taxation, and says that it was inevitable that every sound-minded, dispassionate investigator of the present depressed condition of the country should come to the same conclusion. The *Journal* adds that if we look at three-fourths of our leading interests to-day we find that it costs so much to carry them on that taxation eats up the margin of profit; and it urges that the remission of taxation should be as equal and impartial as possible, so that no burden taken from one branch shall be transferred to another. And the limit in this respect, it says, should be the actual wants of the Government, administered in the most prudent and economical manner.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* says that if expenses are reduced accordingly, this reduction of taxation will not interfere with the gradual reduction of the national indebtedness; that "if the reduction is an indication that Congress is to look closely into the department estimates and to reduce them where they may be reduced, it will be a beneficent measure—and the whole matter is in the hands of Congress."

The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette & Courier* says that it is creditable to President Grant that he has so far modified his expressed opinions as to coincide with the very great desire of the [illegible]

ple that the burden of taxation should be lightened. The Hartford Courant adds that this is of more consequence to the country that business prosperity should be placed upon a sure and substantial basis, than that our debt should be immediately and materially reduced—thus coinciding with the views heretofore expressed in the TIMES.

The Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer gives its opinion in favor of an immediate reduction in two words, saying that some such action will be both popular and right.

A citizen of Philadelphia, in a communication to the Bulletin of that city, urges that the relief proposed be doubled, and that it is inexplicable that we must be paying war taxes in times of profound peace. Trade, he says, languishes, labor strikes in vain against a universal reduction of wages, and shall our taxes not come down to an equality? The correspondent pointedly adds that the interest of every man in this question is none the less because compulsory; and that it stands to-day paramount to their affection for any party, exceeding their attachment to any political dogma that can be agitated either in or out of Congress.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* alludes to the persistent outcry which the country has long uttered against the enormous and unnecessary rate of taxation maintained by the Government, and says that the depression in business of every sort throughout the land renders it especially incumbent on Congress to do something at once towards a reduction of the present enormous tax levies. The *Inquirer* declares that the determination to discharge the immense war debt of the country in fifteen years is one not only wanting in good policy, but uncalled for and undesired even by those in whose supposed interest it is made, and that such a course is a bad one for the prosperity of the country, a fact which Congressmen should heed, for if they do not they will, should they obtain a renomination, undoubtedly be defeated at the polls.

The Frederick (Md.) *Republican & Advertiser* says that on no other subject is there half the unanimity that prevails on this—that "Down with the Taxes" is everywhere the cry; and that for the President's candid acknowledgment of this fact, the whole people, North, South, East and West, will thank him and thank him heartily.

From the beginning, the Indianapolis *Journal* has been earnest, consistent and outspoken in favor of reduction, and now it congratulates the Republicans of Indiana upon the announcement of a change in the policy of the Administration in this respect,—a change, it says, clearly dictated to the Government by the sentiment of the people, and which will be indorsed and responded to by them in so emphatic a manner that the Republican Party in that State will enter the campaign with victory assured from the outset.

The Chicago *Republican* expresses its belief that the great mass of the people have made up their minds that taxes must be reduced, and that they do not indorse the policy of Secretary BOUTWELL in advocacy of a continuous reduction of the national debt on the general scale of past transactions. The *Republican* further believes that we can reduce the aggregate of national taxes some $60,000,000 or $80,000,000, and yet leave enough to bring down the principal of the public debt by a very large figure.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements of the Day.

The latest drama from the pen of Mr. BOUCICAULT is to be acted to-night at Wallack's Theatre. "Lost at Sea" is the title of the novelty, the production of which was looked for some months up at Niblo's. Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, FISHER, STODDART and MARLOWE, and Misses HENRIQUES and EFFIE GERMON are now to fill the leading parts....Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY commences an engagement at Wood's Museum to-night. Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES is to act with him in a play referred to as quite fresh and called "The Golden Bubble."....A series of performances by Miss KATE FISHER commences to-night at the Bowery. "Mazeppa" is to be the principal play....Several new acts are announced for rehearsal at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall, and the earliest appearances of Messrs. NORMAN and LAVELLEE are to be effected there, simultaneously....The Ali Ben Abdallah Troupe return to the New-York Circus this evening, and add their singular feats to the variety of a very comprehensive programme.

Miscellaneous Mention.

SATURDAY AT BOOTH'S.

The Saturday evening entertainments at Booth's have not been too cheerful since the outset of the present season, and the latest one has been especially dull. Mr. BOOTH's company is not very strong, and its weakness is extremely apparent in the interpretation of such a play as "Fazio." A great artist, in the plenitude of her power, is needed to represent *Bianca*, and actors, rather than mere reciters, are looked for to sustain the other parts. Mrs. EMMA WALLER is not a great artist, and some of the persons figuring in "Fazio" have slight claim to the name even of comedians. Hence it may be inferred that the rehearsal of the piece, on the occasion we write of, was not conspicuous for merit or for interest. Mrs. WALLER acted *Bianca* with as much intelligence and conservatism as she did *Meg Merrilies*, and with almost as much vigor and noise. It is, of course, preferable to listen to lines spoken, as *Polonius* says, with good accent and discretion, to noting the elocutionary efforts of an unpracticed girl; but—for lack of the skill by which art brings nature within the grasp of ear and eye—a greater disregard for traditional methods of expression would be more welcome still. Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN's *Fazio* was portrayed after the same fashion as *Bianca*, but in view of the secondary importance of the *rôle* had, of course, fewer evidences of approval from an audience that rewarded Mrs. WALLER's unwearying earnestness by frequent applause. The *Duke of Florence* was embodied by Mr. FENNO with sufficient dignity. The efforts of the other artists demand no record here.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

The fourth Philharmonic concert of the season was held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Saturday evening. The audience was, as on previous occasions, of a select, appreciative character, and completely filled the hall. The *pièce de résistance* of the instrumental programme was a symphony by RAFF, (No. 2, Op. 140, in C major.) The execution of this intricate piece of harmony was of a very creditable kind. The cornet parts were slightly deficient in light and shade, and rather interfered with the otherwise admirable balance of the instrumentation. A novel feature was introduced in presenting WAGNER's "Slumbrous Quartette," for French horns, which was artistically rendered. The singing of Miss KELLOGG was marked by all that unrivaled purity of tone and perfection of tasteful execution which constitute the perennial charms of our great prima donna. The inevitable encores were responded to with her usual good nature. The concert concluded with an overture, "Columbus," by Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, one of the members of the orchestra. The piece is of a floridly descriptive character, and it afforded an agreeable contrast to the severely classical nature of the rest of the programme.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL BENEFIT.

The musico-dramatic performance in aid of this Hospital, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, promises to be one of the finest affairs of the season. The entertainment occurs at the Union League Theatre to-morrow. As far as the dramatic portion of it is concerned, we need only say that some of Mr. BOOTH's most popular artists have tendered their services. Features of interest will be the guitar solo by Miss MORANT and the singing of Mr. MATTHISON. The musical programme consists of the overtures to MOZART's "Marriage of Figaro" and to NICOLAI's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and of potpourris from VERDI's "Rigoletto," WEBER's "Freischuetz," and GOUNOD's "Romeo et Juliette." The sale of tickets at No. 233 Broadway closes this evening.

Proposed Strike of Coal Miners To-Morrow.

It is reported through private sources from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, that a general strike among the miners has been decided upon, to begin Tuesday, March 1. From the secret manner in which the arrangements for a suspension of work have been agreed upon between the workmen, there is great difficulty in getting at the real cause of their grievances, but it is generally understood that the difficulty arises from the recent decline in coal at New-York. Prices having dropped considerably at the last auction sale of Scranton coal here this week, the mining companies have undertaken to reduce the miners' wages. It is even telegraphed that the Lackawanna Coal Company has received orders from the Chief of the Miners' Union to immediately discontinue the sale of anthracite coal in New-York and Eastern markets at the low auction rates. The Schuylkill Company, it is said, will also strike.

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Origin of the American Navigation Laws—Effects of the British Laws—Important Facts for Commercial Men to Consider.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870.

Amongst the witnesses who were examined before the Parliamentary Committee of 1847, on the Navigation laws, was Mr. JOHN MACGREGOR, one of the Secretaries of the Board of Trade, well known as a writer upon subjects connected with commerce. Mr. MACGREGOR's explanation of the origin of the American Navigation laws is substantially as follows:

After the independence of the United States was established, Mr. ADAMS was sent upon a mission to this country, in order to represent their willingness to enter into a commercial treaty, and he proposed that the United Kingdom, including the British West Indies, and the North American Colonies, and the Independent States of North America, which had been previously British provinces, should be put as nearly as possible upon the same footing in their direct commercial and maritime relations as they were previously to their independence. The Americans, through Mr. ADAMS, having at that time proposed to give to the British the same advantages and privileges in their ports which British subjects had enjoyed previously to the American revolution, demanding in return that Great Britain should place the ports of the United States and the ports of the British West Indies, and also the ports of the British North American Colonies, upon a reciprocal footing of navigation and trade. Mr. PITT adopted the views expressed by Mr. ADAMS and prepared a bill, which was brought before Parliament early in March, 1783. Mr. PITT having gone out of office with the Shelburne Ministry on the 2d of April, the bill was defeated in May, under the Portland Ministry, who refused to make any treaty or commercial arrangement whatever with the United States, and for some time the ships and even the productions of the States were excluded from the British West Indies. In consequence of this treatment the United States, after some delay, adopted most, but not all, of the then existing British Navigation laws. The American law was enacted as a retaliatory measure, when other measures had failed, and from the reports in Congress upon the subject, it would appear that the Americans at that period deplored that their offers had been rejected. The law passed in 1792-3 was altered in 1817 so as to be almost word for word a counterpart of the British Navigation law of that day, and which has since been partially modified. Mr. PITT, in bringing forward his bill, and in the negotiations with Mr. ADAMS, dwelt especially on resuming old commercial relations between the United States and the remaining British possessions, putting them on the same footing of navigation as they were previously to the independence. "I speak of navigation, not of duties; of the ships, not the commodities," said Mr. MACGREGOR. The Government of the United States did not enter seriously into the consideration of the question of adopting the British Navigation act until the letter of Mr. ADAMS to Mr. JAY, dated London, 21st October, 1785, was received by the President, General WASHINGTON. That letter alludes to the failure of his negotiations, which had proceeded so favorably during the period that Mr. PITT was Chancellor of the Exchequer. The American law was undoubtedly a retaliatory act, because for several years they refrained from passing a Navigation act, after it was known that the proposal made to the British Government, would not be adopted. The President most unwillingly concurred in the propriety of bringing it forward. One effect of the British Navigation law was to force Americans to build their ships in America. "Does not the sixteenth clause of the eighth and ninth Victoria, the British Navigation law, provide that no ship shall be admitted to be a ship of any particular country, unless she be of the build of such country, and owned, manned and commanded under the conditions contained in that clause?" was asked of the witness. "Certainly, that sixteenth clause is a repetition of the article which has always existed in the British Navigation law." To further quote: "If there were then no Navigation law in the United States, the Navigation law of Great Britain would have provided one with respect to ships of the United States, so far as intercourse between the United States and England is concerned." "Certainly, if there were no treaty to the contrary." "An American ship, manned by Englishmen, would not be admissable into a British port, according to our Navigation law." "An American ship would only be admitted into a British port by being constructed, owned and manned, according to the sixteenth clause of the British Navigation act, and under no other condition." "An American ship must, then, be built in America." "Yes, or condemned, or taken as a prize from the enemy."

It plainly appears, by the above evidence, that the law limiting American registry to ships built in America, a law which is now the great impediment in the way of American maritime enterprise, was forced upon us by the British Navigation laws, with the express purpose of limiting the number of American ships, and lessening American competition with British ships, by confining American tonnage to ships built in America. If we could not have built ships in America, or if we could only have built ships at prices forty or fifty per cent. above the cost of building British ships, the whole of the trade between the United States and Great Britain would necessarily have been carried on in British ships, and the purpose of the sixteenth clause of the British Navigation act would have been achieved. The object of checking the growth of American tonnage which the British act failed to effect, has been thoroughly accomplished by our own invoice policy. The adherence of the United States to the restrictive Registry law, which had been forced upon her by the selfish policy of Great Britain, and which limits American registry to vessels built in America, is now serving the very purpose for which it was first dictated to us by Great Britain. It has crippled our merchant marine, and destroyed the ability of our shipowners to compete for the foreign carrying of the United States and other countries; it has transferred the whole of the valuable carrying trade between the United States and Great Britain to British shipowners, and now, years after, it has been abandoned by Great Britain, and with its baleful effects upon American navigation visible in all the great commercial ports of the world, we still cling to it with an obstinacy which nearly approaches fatalism. The Registry act of the United States has, from 1847 down to the present hour, done more harm to the shipping interests of the United States, and more good to the shipping interests of Great Britain than all that her legislation, hostile as it was to us and favorable as it was intended to be to her own people, had been able to accomplish from 1782 down to 1847. This fact is well understood over here, and British legislators and British shipowners are amazed and delighted with the extraordinary fatuity which impels the United States to adhere to a policy which is rapidly and surely reducing her mercantile navy, and relieving British shipowners from American competition. But to return to the Parliamentary Committee and Mr. MACGREGOR's examination. He is asked—

"As a rule, a foreign built ship cannot be registered as a British merchant vessel?" "No."

"Does the preventing foreign-built ships from being registered as British merchant vessels tend to increase or diminish the extent of our national merchant shipping?" "I should say that the restriction limits the legal or registered number and tonnage of British merchant ships."

"Does not the preamble of our Navigation law describe it as a law for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation?" "Yes."

"Is it not generally understood to be the purpose of the Navigation law to increase the amount of our national merchant shipping, and to cause us to have a greater number of merchant ships than we otherwise would have?" "That was the policy and that is the spirit of the existing Navigation law."

"How do you reconcile the restriction upon the registration of ships in our merchant service with the policy of making the tonnage of our merchant shipping larger than it otherwise would be if left free?" "I cannot reconcile the limitation which it may occasion to the number and tonnage of registered British ships, with either the policy or the spirit of the Navigation act."

"Is it your opinion that the effect of the Navigation law has been to increase the English commercial shipping?" "No; the effect has not been to increase the number of British ships."

"Do you believe that if foreign ships had been allowed to compete fairly with English-built ships, that competition would have had the effect of improving the build of English ships, and lowering the expense, and increasing the number of English-built ships?" "Yes; I am of opinion that competition would improve the naval construction of ships, and would enable us to build ships at a cheaper rate, and I believe that those combinations would enable us to increase the number of our ships and extend our carrying trade."

"The Registry act says, 'that no ship or vessel, registered or having been registered, shall be deemed to be duly registered under this act, unless she shall wholly belong and continue to wholly to belong to Her Majesty's subjects.' Do you think that preventing foreign capital from being invested in British ships has a tendency to increase and extend our national merchant shipping?" "No, I am not of opinion that it has."

"Do you know whether British capital is employed directly or indirectly in foreign merchant shipping?" "Yes, I do; it is employed extensively."

"Do you think that the law, by preventing the registration of foreign-built ships, has a tendency to cause English capital to be employed in foreign ships?" "Yes, I know that it has."

"Does such effect tend to increase our national commercial shipping?" "Certainly not."

"Is it, then, consistent with the professed object and policy of the Navigation law?" "No, it is not."

"To enable the British shipowner to compete with the foreign shipowner, would it not, in your opinion, be necessary to relax the act for the registration of British ships?" "I consider that every relaxation and every restriction you take off as regards the construction and navigation of British ships must tend to enable British ships to enter into that competition more favorably than they could do under any system of restriction."

I could fill a dozen columns of the TIMES with valuable evidence on the working of the British Navigation laws, given by Mr. MACGREGOR and by Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE. But the length of my letter warns me to pull up. I have endeavored to confine my extracts to those parts of the subject which especially apply to the present situation of shipping in the United States. Many of the points which had to be considered by the Parliamentary Committee—for example, the question of admitting foreign ships into the general carrying trade of the country—have already been settled in the affirmative by the United States. In fact, the only important principle to which we have adhered after it has been discarded and condemned by all the maritime nations of Europe, is found in our limited Registry act.

Mr. MACGREGOR's opinion of the evil effect of the British act on the shipping interests of England is fully sustained by the calamitous results which the American act (modeled upon the British act) has wrought upon the shipping interests of America. As Mr. MACGREGOR correctly states, a law which limits the number and tonnage of a country to ships of a particular build is opposed to both the spirit and policy of laws which were professedly enacted "for the encouragement of shipping and navigation."

It is a notorious fact that the American Registry law does not encourage "American shipping and navigation," but that it does exactly the reverse; it destroys that which it professes to foster and protect. It has already driven our carrying trade into foreign ships, and it is now forcing our citizens either to give up the profits of shipowning, or to carry on their business under a foreign flag. The Courts of this kingdom having decided that foreigners may hold shares in British shipping companies, there is now no legal impediment in the way of any American capitalist who may desire to invest his money in a British steamship company. New-York capital is already invested in more than one of the prosperous Liverpool companies, and more will follow in the same channel if the existing condition of things is permitted to continue. At present it is the only course open to American citizens who wish to participate in the profits of the carrying trade between the United States and England, and who are willing to carry on the business with their own money, and without aid from the United States Treasury. The United States Registry act is the sole living representative of the old Navigation laws of Europe and America. If in plain view of its destructive effect upon American shipping and navigation interests, the act is to remain upon our statute books, I beg most humbly to suggest to our national lawmakers at Washington the justice and propriety of prefacing it with a new preamble which shall truly set forth its proved practical working. Let it be entitled—"An act for the limitation and suppression of American shipping and navigation, and for the encouragement and increase of British shipping and navigation." J. S. O.

ITALY.

Mortality in the Council—The Death of the Marquis d'Argy—Archbishop Manning and the Pope—Doings in the Council—A New Saint—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870.

The mortality among the members of the Council has become so great that the question has been asked whether it has not engendered at Rome a sort of epidemic. Ten Fathers of the Assembly have closed their earthly career since the opening, a period of less than two months. The mortal remains of the Bishop of Vera Cruz, the Bishop of Terni and the Bishop of Poitiers were lying at the same time in different churches of Rome, waiting for the ceremonial of burial. Indeed, funeral pageants have divided with the Council the attention of the church functionaries and the general public. It was only a night or two ago that the young Marquis D'ARGY, Colonel of the Antibes Legion, was carried with all the honors to the grave. His sudden death at a period when life has most promise, excited lively regret among his comrades. But the funeral of the ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, whose death took place here in Rome on the 28th of last month, was the occasion of a much more imposing demonstration. The Roman Court has all along insisted that the Italian revolution destroyed none of the rights of the family of LEOPOLD II., in Tuscany, and the late Duke has been treated here with all the honors of a reigning Prince. This ex-sovereign was the companion in exile of the Pope at Gaeta, (and in 1857, when the Pontiff made a journey to Florence, there was nothing left undone by the Government of that time to prove its devotion to Rome and the interests of the Holy See. During the visit here of the ex-Grand Duke all past tokens of friendship have been more than repaid, and on the morning of Tuesday last the Pope with his own hand sprinkled holy water upon the bier of the deceased. The ceremonies were held in the great church of the Holy Apostles, a sanctuary which is the theatre of many pageants, and frequently visited by the Pope. The body was escorted to the church by the greater part of the Roman garrison, stated as high as seven thousand troops of all arms. Only the squad of French troops, called the Antibes Legion, was not present. Nearly all that is highest in office or distinguished in Roman social life, had a representation on this occasion, of which PIUS IX. had taken upon himself the direction. It is said that the Duke had expressed a wish that his remains might, without pomp, be quietly taken to his old home and family estate in Bohemia for burial. Another report is that he indicated a desire that his body should rest with the other Sovereigns of Tuscany in the stately mausoleum, known as that of the Medici, in Florence, in which the Italian branch of the Hapsburg family has enjoyed the right of sepulture for more than a century. This great monument, with its rich Mosaic decorations, you will remember, is connected with the Church of San Lorenzo, and was originally built, as the account goes, to receive the Holy Sepulchre, which some adventurer, in an age of fanaticism, promised to get possession of and bring into Italy—a project which, like so many others with the same object, we well know, was never carried out. If a wish should really be expressed for such burial, I do not doubt that the Tuscans, who were inclined to regard with good nature their old Governor, will, if they have the power, see it carried out.

But besides the deaths already referred to, the mortality among those of high social and official position has added several others to the list within a few days. The Minister of the King of Portugal at the Roman Court has died, and Roman families of the nobility have been put into mourning by the death of the Prince ORSINI and the Duke of GAETANI. So many proofs following close upon each other strengthen the belief, especially among foreigners, that Rome is not a healthy place to live in. There are certainly a hundred things that need to be done at once to improve the sanitary condition, but these are neglected, in an almost criminal manner, for the indulgence of priestly follies.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

Archbishop MANNING has made himself so busy in the Pope's cause as to provoke a good deal of criticism. The Italians see in the almost fanatical devotion of this recent convert the over-wrought action of an ambitious man aiming for office. I notice in a journal of the Kingdom of Italy, which comes to my hand, such remarks as these: "Dr. MANNING makes himself observed at Rome by the excess of his zeal. He leaves far behind him the most fiery ultramontanes, and Italian prelates the most devoted to the dogma of the Pope's infallibility. Every day he pays court to the Pontiff, trying to carry him along with his ideas of absolute power and infallibility; while the Bishops of other nations, elevated by wisdom, science and piety above their colleagues, regard these doctrines as compromising and dangerous for religion. The Archbishop tries to draw public attention upon himself in the religious ceremonies by exaggerated demonstrations, such as crossings and elevations of the hands and a multiplicity of genuflections, and by almost throwing himself flat upon his stomach before the altar. At the *Agnus Dei* he strikes upon his breast as if he would break it in; and in the street he affects the most imposing attitudes, distributing benedictions at every corner, and offering his archiepiscopal ring to be kissed by women. He assures all who listen to him that he alone possesses the power to bring England back into the bosom of the Church. But for this, he adds, it is necessary that the successor of PIUS IX. should be an Englishman, or, in a word, himself. The British empire he promises to bring along with him, and with it the whole English-speaking race. That accomplished, it would not be a great while before every form of sectarianism, Mahometanism and Buddhism would have their lights put out." Such, according to the writer, is the high bid made by the English prelate for the gratification of his ambition.

DOINGS IN THE COUNCIL.

The battle of petitions goes on, and the Pope seems to be in a fair way to be got into an embarrassing position. One party is praying PIUS IX. to be infallible, and the other party is praying him not to be, and it is said that the Holy Father, to save himself, has already taken a position of neutrality. Many now hardly regard this question as a serious one, but a fair subject for joke. If the Council should become the object of general ridicule, it will put itself on the level of the one attempted at Naples, and it would have done better not to come together.

In the Council there is a great deal of talk, but as yet no conclusions. We have waited a good while for the promised meeting at which the first decree is to be published. If there be a grain of truth in all that is said, the Council is becoming a scene of discussions, if not of wrangling, and it is assuming the character of a political caucus. The presence of so many men, of great influence in their sphere, laboring for ends not greatly beneficial to society, does not make a very favorable impression even here in Rome. Rigged out in their expensive finery, the question is often asked, is their object to lay plans to relieve human suffering and dispel ignorance, or only to invent a new scheme for preserving a little longer an unjust influence over the minds of men. Would not those 800 men be able to do quite as much good as common school teachers in the various countries from which they come?

A NEW SAINT.

A few days ago, the Pope made a visit to the College of the United States, on the occasion of the publishing of a decree beatifying and canonizing a new saint by the name of GIOVANNI AUCINA. This priest in life was connected with the Church and Convent of the Visitation of the Virgin, since become the *locale* in which the American College is lodged. His Holiness came in state, accompanied by the officers of his antichamber, and was received by Cardinal BARNABA, the Protector of the college, and a great number of Archbishops and Bishops of the United States and other countries, with the rector and the students of the institution. Then took place the ceremonies of the occasion, with the Pope on his throne and Cardinals PATRIZI and CAPALTI by his side, followed by kissing of feet and addresses to the Pope, and a reply from His Holiness and the proclamation of the decree.

THE SEASON.

A wave of cold has swept over all Italy, and the flat country of the Campagna has not escaped from its disagreeable effects. The fountains in the city have been frozen, and strangers making their first visit have received a different impression of this climate than they were prepared for. But a frigid state of the atmosphere is rarely of long continuance; although sometimes snow has lingered upon the summit of the Alban Mount until the beginning of April. In a week or two from this lizards will be flitting about on the southern side of every old wall, and delicate flowers begin to bloom among the ruins. A tender green will spring up all over the open country, and the atmosphere will assume that quality of genial calm which makes movement in the open air here so agreeable. B.

The Earthquake in San Francisco—Many Persons Frightened, but Nobody Hurt.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 8.

There was a very lively and disagreeably suggestive shock of earthquake yesterday, which, according to the observation of THOMAS TENNENT, occurred at 12 minutes and 22 seconds past 12 M., with a duration of seven seconds, and a direction of southeast and northwest. It was sufficient to cause a general panic, but no damage was done to buildings, either public or private, so far as we could ascertain at the time of going to press.

The excitement in the City Hall, which was thronged with people, was intense, and a general stampede was made for the doors, as public confidence in the stability of that structure is not very strong. In the Police Court the examination of a gambling case was about commencing. Lawyers, officers and prisoners started for the door, but Judge SAWYER called out, "It is over; stop these men!" The Bailiff obeyed, and shut the door. In a few minutes there were not many people remaining in the Hall, and its vicinity was thronged. The prisoners in the basement were in a tight place, and felt more than ever the value of liberty.

At the hotels in the city the consternation was great. There was a universal stampede for the outside. Ladies and children screamed, and many of the former fainted, through fear and terror. Every street was black with people before the shock had fairly ceased.

At the Washington-street Baptist Church there was a large congregation in attendance on funeral ceremonies. There was the silence of the tomb, and the choir had just struck up "The Rock of Ages," when the earth lifted and trembled. All knew instantly what was at hand. The pastor and congregation were seized with the impulse to run, and a rush was made for the door. Four or five ladies fainted and fell down in the aisles; others screamed and called for help. Several teams in front of the church ran away. Some of the ladies were put in carriages and conveyed home in an unconscious state. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

Immediately after earth's trembling had subsided, the streets presented an interesting panorama. The man who was not frightened—but who still trembled from fear—could be seen talking and making gestures. Then there was the man who was sure great damage had been done, almost dislocating his neck to look at the upper stories of tall buildings and straining his eyes to find a shattered pane of glass. To him every little crevice appeared double its real size, and every other building seemed out of plumb. A buxom matron of about 45 Summers was wending her way along Battery-street, near Washington, when the shock commenced, and she was perfectly demoralized for the time being. Contrary to the general estimate of maternal affection, she deposited her cherub on the curbstone and started off on a keen run. She subsequently remembered that she had left something behind, and returned for the babe.

It was fortunate that the shock occurred about the time for recess, so that many of the school children were playing in the yards. In the schools which were in session at the time, the teachers generally were cool and self-possessed, keeping the children under control. At the Girls' High School, on Bush-street, near Stockton, the shock was sensibly felt, and a little plastering fell from the walls, but the young ladies did not seem much disconcerted. The school was dismissed after the vibrations ceased. At the branch of the High School and the Training School in the Jewish Synagogue, on Sutter-street, quite a panic occurred, and the shock is said to have been very vigorous. Several of the misses fainted, but no one was injured. In the Denman Grammar School building, the shock was quite severe, but no panic occurred. The teachers quietly took their stations at the doors, and after a few minutes the scholars were dismissed for the day. There are 500 young ladies attending the Rincon Girls' Grammar School, and we learn from Mr. KNOWLTON, Principal, that not one left her seat until the school was dismissed.

The waters of the Bay showed no unusual commotion. The people around the wharves seemed little frightened, and evidently felt comparatively secure in their location. The Custom House was not damaged, so far as could be ascertained from a brief examination, but the occupants of the building made no delay in getting into the street. The old Merchants' Exchange had some of the old crevices widened a little, but not enough to accomplish any harm. The United States District Court was in session at the time of the shock, and Judge HOFFMAN did not offer to adjourn it. Some of the spectators, however, suddenly had business on the street, which required their immediate attention. In the entry of the Bank of British North America, a woman leant against a wall perfectly paralyzed with fear, and by way of shutting out the danger, ostrich-like, she drew her shawl over her head and awaited the coming of the enemy.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Elements of Solvency in Life Insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial in your issue of the 28th ult., on "The New Insurance Superintendent and What he Should Be," was a timely one, and evidently the handiwork of one who has given the matter study. The conclusion reached was undoubtedly correct, viz.: That the Insurance Department should be placed under the care of an expert. The use of the word expert is correct, but to many, if not most minds, it conveys a narrower meaning than was, I presume, intended by the writer. To many it has signified simply an actuary, or mathematical expert in the details of the business; whereas, there is a much higher order of talent implied in the full meaning of the word. It means one so thoroughly understanding the subject that he can not only administer existing laws, but point out necessary changes. Under our present laws the Superintendent's most important duty is to enforce the provision which requires each company to keep on hand a certain amount of reserve, or a sinking fund against its future liabilities. Unfortunately the law seems to regard this as solely a matter of mathematical calculation; the companies are obliged to report to him annually the condition of their affairs and the amounts and kinds of their assets and liabilities. By far the largest liability is that of the sinking fund. The calculation of this reserve, or "valuation of policies," is made by a formula set forth in the law, in the following language:

"For valuing registered life and other policies under chapter 706 of the laws of 1867, the rate of interest assumed shall be four and a half per cent. per annum, and the rate of mortality shall be established by the American Experience Table, in which table the expectation of life, and the numbers of living and dying at each age from ten to twenty-five out of one hundred thousand persons living at age ten, are as stated in the schedule hereto annexed."

In accordance with this provision a valuation is made by the companies each year, and, being merely a mathematical operation by fixed rates, the accountants of the Department easily verify it from their records. If by this measure it is found that a company's assets are larger than its liabilities, it is declared to have a surplus by the amount of the difference. If, however, the assets are found to be smaller, a deficiency is declared, and the company is called upon to make it good or terminate its career. Thus, under existing law, the quality of assets and the questions in regard to what are not assets are the momentous ones. In other words, if a company complies with the letter of the law, and keeps the legal standard reserve, it is beyond the reach of the Superintendent's power, however inadequate such reserve may be to the real character of the risks on its books. That the law in this respect needs amendment is obvious. Suppose two companies, A and B, to have each obtained the same number and kind of policies, with other conditions of ages and length of payment alike. Company A is managed conservatively, taking none but good risks, and its rate of mortality is consequently low, while Company B is loosely conducted, accepting inferior risks at ordinary prices, with what is sure to be eventually an excessive rate of mortality. Yet the Superintendent "values the lives" in the companies solely upon the data of the ages of their insured, and declares each to have a surplus, and in effect to be perfectly and equally secure and reliable, while the real fact may be that Company B is on the high road to insolvency.

No one conversant with the business, doubts the possibility of the existence of these great differences between companies. What if this presumption that insured lives are as good as the average of the world at large, is an incorrect one as applied to the business of any or all of our companies. That there is abundant reason for such a supposition I have in former communications pointed out. Without being an alarmist, I incline to the opinion that by the methods of selecting lives most in vogue, the lives of those insured and who remain insured will not average as long as the world at large outside. The law, in effect, presumes that the medical examinations and "forms of applications" required to be gone through with by persons seeking insurance, will not only serve to weed out the poor risks, but also presumes that they will serve to get the good and the best. This, too, in the face of the evident fact that the very idea of insurance appeals most effectively to those whose lives are in the greatest danger, either from internal disease or accident from without, so that of those who can be accepted the weaker ones will apply in the greatest number, and when their policies are once obtained, will keep them up the most carefully. In confirmation of this I am assured by competent persons that the experience of insured lives reveals the startling fact that from the age of 45 upwards the average life of selected sound insured lives falls short of that set forth in the famous Carlisle table, in which the sick and the dying, as well as the sound, are included. This plainly arises from the fact that the companies get and retain too many of the early dying-kind and too few of those capable of attaining old age.

Mr. SANFORD, late Commissioner of Insurance in Massachusetts, asserts that "the effect of selection is found by the most recent and reliable investigations to have nearly ceased, for all practical purposes, after five years. In other words, that the average quality of the lives insured deteriorates year after year, until it reaches the average of all lives sick and well, which is the case, in five years from the date of insurance, and after that time the residuum goes on depreciating. Two reasons can be assigned for this: 1. A want of skill or care in the selection, inferior risks being accepted on the ground of their apparent soundness at the time of application, without due care in ascertaining their actual condition or due regard to the probable length of time during which they will remain sound. 2. The inferior lives among those accepted are the last to give up their polices. They hold fast to them, as valuable assets which they cannot surely replace; while the best, always confident of their health and ability to be again insured at any time, drop them on slight provocation. For these reasons, even if the lives averaged good when taken, it does not at all follow that they will remain so. This demonstrates the faultiness of a standard of valuation, which assumes, as our law does, that insured lives are not only as good as the average, but that they will continue so.

Assets are only evidences of security when they exist in proper proportion to the risk. If the lives insured are below the standard—assumed, if the risks or liabilities are greater than were so estimated for—then assets are inadequate, no matter what a mathematical calculation on such assumed standard may show. Our present laws do not enable the Superintendent to say that such is not the case. They check many of the worst forms of speculation, and oblige many companies to keep on hand more reserves than they otherwise would, but changes are necessary both in the law and the execution of it before the records of the Department can show as they ought the real condition of every company.

General Badeau Explains.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the editorial columns of the TIMES of Friday occurs the following passage:

"General BADEAU, in his article on 'Our Relations with England,' in a monthly magazine, seems to have fallen into an extraordinary mistake. He adopts a quotation, from what source we are not informed, which runs thus: 'The *Spectator*, whose circulation is among the class which was most unfriendly to America during the war, and whose prejudices were faithfully represented by the London *Times* and the *Saturday Review*,' &c. If this is meant to convey the impression that the *Spectator* was ever unfriendly to America, or was on the same side as the other journals named, a great injustice is done," &c.

Will you do me the favor to state that in the article mentioned, I had already given the same quotation entire, and announced that it was taken from a letter by THOMAS HUGHES in the New-York *Independent*. The quotation as previously given by me in the same article reads thus: "Of the two leading and most influential weeklies, the *Spectator* fought for you at the risk of absolute ruin, for its circulation is chiefly among the very class," &c. In common with the TIMES and all loyal Americans, I appreciate very fully the noble stand taken by the *Spectator*.

ADAM BADEAU.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Feb. 26, 1870.

Change in the New-York Central Railroad—Resignation of Mr. Torrance.

Mr. DANIEL TORRANCE, well known for several years past as Vice-President of the New-York Central Railroad, has resigned that position, and retires once more to private life. He was called into service by Commodore VANDERBILT, when the latter assumed control of the road, and has won unqualified praise for the thoroughness and efficiency of his management. Fearless and independent in his actions, at all times, he administered the affairs of his office in a manner that brought credit upon himself, and profit to the corporation. Previous to his connection with Central, Mr. TORRANCE was engaged, for several years, in the direction of an European line of steamers, with marked distinction for his ability. No selection of a successor has yet been made by the Commodore, but it is whispered in well-informed circles that the younger son of the Railway King is held in view for the position. However that may be, it will not be an easy matter to readily fill Mr. TORRANCE's chair.

The $150,000 Bank Robbery at Hillsboro, Ohio.

From the Hillsboro (Ohio) News, Feb. 24.

One of the most daring, extensive and successful robberies ever committed in this State, if not surpassing all others in the amount of property stolen, was perpetrated in this place on Wednesday night of last week. The private banking house of WM. SCOTT, Esq., situated in the very centre of town, only a few steps from Main-street, was entered some time between 12 and 2 o'clock, his safe blown open with powder, and all its contents abstracted, amounting in money, United States and State bonds, county turnpike bonds, railroad and other stocks, and individual promissory notes to over $150,000.

The robbers effected their entrance by prying open the front door with a crowbar, bursting off the lock. The safe stood in a recess under a stairway, unprotected by any outer door. A hole was punched through the front door of the safe, just under the lock, and a charge of powder inserted. The explosion wrenched the lock completely off, and shattered the whole concrete lining of the door. One end of the small iron box which contained the valuables was pried off, apparently with a chisel, and the coveted prize was in the hands of the daring robbers, who, it may be supposed, lost no time in making their escape with their ill-gotten plunder. They left behind the chisels, crowbar and sledge hammer they had used, which they had previously stolen from the blacksmith shop of W. & S. LEMON.

The robbery was first discovered next morning about daylight, by Mr. N. W. CHANEY, Express Agent, who, on his way to the office, observed Mr. SCOTT's front door open, and, looking in, saw the floor strewed with papers and the *débris* of the explosion. Mr. CHANEY's residence is only one door north of Mr. SCOTT's banking house, and during the night both himself and wife heard footsteps frequently passing and repassing on the street, but did not suspect anything wrong. The explosion was also heard by them, and several other persons in the vicinity, who were awakened, and supposed it to be thunder.

There is no doubt that several parties were engaged in the robbery, and it is more than probable that some of them, at least, were well acquainted with Mr. SCOTT's premises, his habits and business. The principal operators may have been from Cincinnati or elsewhere, but it is generally believed they had accomplices residing here.

The following is a correct list of the bonds and other property stolen, as described by Mr. SCOTT:

United States five-twenties (registered)	$32,000
Ohio Union Loan bond	5,000
Turnpike bonds of Highland, Clinton and Brown counties, about	7,000
Hillsboro' National Bank stock	10,000
Certificates of deposit	2,400
Columbus Woolen Factory stock	8,000
Railroad stocks	2,900
Individual notes, about	80,000
Cash, about half in gold	500
Total	$151,500

Fortunately for Mr. SCOTT, the United States and Ohio bonds were registered and payable only to himself or order—not to bearer. A description of the bonds was at once telegraphed to the United States and State Treasurers, and the nearest depositories, so that he will not suffer by their loss. The bank stock, certificates of deposit and other stocks were also registered, and will be of no value to the robbers, and the same is, of course, true of the individual notes, which formed the bulk of the stolen property. Mr. SCOTT had a complete and careful register of all his notes, which will save him from any serious loss upon them. The payment of the turnpike bonds has also been stopped. It thus appears that, notwithstanding the large amount of property stolen, the robbers will realize but little more than $500 cash for all their trouble and risk of the Penitentiary, if caught. No clue has yet been obtained of the perpetrators of the crime, although efforts are being made which may lead to their detection and punishment. Mr. SCOTT has offered a reward of $500 for the recovery of the bonds, notes and other papers.

The Desperate Fight Between the Sioux and Crow Indians.

A letter to the Omaha *Herald*, giving particulars of the desperate fight between the Sioux and Crow Indians about the 1st of January, above the mouth of the Yellowstone, on the Missouri, was dated Fort Sully, Feb. 15. It appears that a war party of twenty-nine Crows had come down on foot to steal horses from the Sioux, and fell in with two young men, Sioux, one of whom they killed and wounded the other, who escaped and alarmed the village. The warriors of the village mounted their ponies and hurried to the place where the Crows were seen. The latter were found on the top of a sharp butte, which they had fortified by heaping up loose stones. As soon as the Sioux approached the Crows called out, "We came here to be killed; come and kill us." The Sioux, three hundred in number, charged them several times, with no other result than leaving five of their number dead. It was then near sundown, and if night came on most of the Crows would escape.

A young chief, named the Spotted Eagle, then made a speech, and offered to lead the braves, saying he would be killed, but the Crows could not kill them all. The plan was followed; he was killed, but the Sioux jumped into the fort, and the affair ended in savage style with butcher knives. The Crows (twenty-nine) were all killed. The Sioux had twelve killed on the ground, and five more died the next day. The Indians who came in say there were quite a number of the wounded that would die. Most of the Sioux engaged were Unkpapas. An Indian at the reservation known as the Little Sans Arc had a son killed. The father has been making day and night hideous with lamentations, but is very proud that his son died brave. The Ogallallas have constant war parties out to murder and steal on the Platte. All the Indians that come in say that JOHN RICHARDS has much influence, and is doing all he can to excite hostilities against the whites.

The Artist and his Picture.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Bowdoin student tells a story of ex-President WOODS, of Bowdoin College. In the College Chapel there is a large copy of the painting representing the conflict between Michael and the dragon, in which the angel is supposed to be getting the upper hands of the old fellow—much, of course, to the advantage of mankind. While the artist was at work upon the picture commencement week drew near, and Saturday night before commencement saw the work needing only one day's effort more of the artist. As the artist desired that the picture should be ready for exhibition commencement week, he saw no way to dodge the difficulty, except by working Sunday. Accordingly, he applied to President WOODS, and asked permission to complete his work on Sunday—stating the particular circumstances under which he was placed in justification. President WOODS, in his wonted dignity of manner, and in his inimitable style, replied, "Well, Sir, I don't know as there is any objection; but (looking over his spectacles, and hesitating a moment) don't you think that it might look as though the Dragon was getting the better of Michael?" What the artist did we are not advised, but the picture certainly looks as though Michael wasn't making a perfect job of it.

REMOVAL.—W. JACKSON, Esq., so well known as an importer and dealer in mourning goods at No. 551 Broadway, has removed to No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place. He has also opened a new, large and select stock of mourning goods, and those who contemplate purchasing will find at his elegant store, not alone good goods, but courteous attention.—*Tribune.*

"I'll Kiss You Both!"

This was the exclamation of a lady on waking, after having her teeth extracted at the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED.

HALE—SHARPY.—In Windsor, Vt., on Thursday, Feb. 24, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Malcolm Douglass, D. D., Mr. THOMAS HALE, of New-York, to Miss LUCY F. SHARPY, of Windsor.

MAXWELL—CAMERON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Father McNulty, J. AUDLEY MAXWELL, of Georgia, to KATHLEEN, daughter of A. J. Cameron. No cards.

DIED.

CARTER.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 24, 1870, PHEBE, relict of the late Sawyer Carter, aged [illegible] years. The friends of the family, and of her sons, Jacob S. and Henry C. Carter, and her daughter, Mrs. Harriet E. Jones, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 112 West [illegible]-st. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

COWLES.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, SILAS H. COWLES, in the [illegible] year of his age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner Chestnut and Magnolia avs., Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, March 1, at 10½ o'clock.

CURTIS.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, at No. 27 Washington-place, of scarlet fever, JULIA AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of Augusta L. and Dr. Edward Curtis, U. S. A., aged 4 years. Her remains will be taken to Chester, Penn., for interment.

GEIB.—At Richmond, S. I., on Saturday, Feb. 26, SUSAN ROBERTS, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Margaret Geib, aged 2 months and 6 days. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, to-day, at 1 P. M.

GLENN.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, after a lingering illness, JAMES W. GLENN, aged [illegible] years, 10 months and 16 days. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 115 Chrystie-st., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M. The members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks are respectfully invited to attend.

HAINES.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 26, JOHN HAINES, in the 74th year of his age. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HEMENWAY.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 25, 1870, in the 67th year of his age, LUKE HEMENWAY, of Daysville, Ill. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 28th inst. His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HERRICK.—On Thursday night, Feb. 24, of congestion of the lungs from scarlet fever, MARGARET POST HERRICK, daughter of Elias J. and Margaret L. Herrick, aged 5 years and 12 days. The funeral will be held on Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 18 East 22d-st.

JAMES.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, at [illegible], Liverpool, England, after a long illness, SOPHIA H., the beloved wife of Daniel James, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late John Hitchcock, Esq., of New-York.

MANSFIELD.—On Friday, Feb. 25, after a lingering illness, JOHN MANSFIELD, in the 61st year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sister, Mrs. Jane Samler, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 118 West 14th-st., on Tuesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McCOLLOGH.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, WILLIAM McCOLLOGH, aged [illegible] years. Relatives and friends, the teachers and scholars of St. Paul's Lutheran Sabbath School, the members, teachers and scholars of the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church in 15th-st., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church in 15th-st., near Lexington-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PAYNE.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Feb. 24, KATE W. PAYNE, aged 23 years, only daughter of Mrs. Theodore Payne, of San Francisco. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, John W. Ritch, Esq., No. 112 East [illegible]-st., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

POTTER.—At Pompton, N. J., on Friday evening, ALFRED H. POTTER, only child of John A. and Emma C. Potter, aged 1 year and [illegible] months. Funeral from the house of Mr. Richard Williams, No. 65 Hall-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 2 P. M.

RIDGWAY.—At Cannes, France, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, CLARA B., second daughter of Joseph and Mary Ridgway, of this City. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 1, at 12½ P. M., from the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and Park-av.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 26, Mr. ARTEMUS R. THOMPSON, in the 43d year of his age. Notice of funeral in this (Monday) evening papers.

VAIL.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, at his residence, Plainfield, N. J., after a brief illness, JOSEPH W. VAIL. The funeral services will take place from his late residence, on Tuesday, March 1, at 2 o'clock. Friends wishing to attend the funeral will be met at the train leaving by New-Jersey Central Road, at 12 o'clock.

WINTERTON.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 27, ISABEL JUDSON, oldest and beloved daughter of A. Judson and Isabel L. Winterton, in the 19th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS.

How frequently does this occur, at the present time, among persons whose general health is tolerably good, whereas in times past the symptoms rarely occurred except in cases of advanced tuberculous consumption. Now, if a person's system becomes bilious or his liver torpid, it often happens that the first thing you observe is a hemorrhage of the lungs; and when the ordinary means of checking it prescribed by physicians are resorted to, the patient speedily goes into a consumption. These effects are caused by the thick and inactive state of the venous blood. The liver is so sluggish, so gorged with bile, that it cannot filter the blood; and this blood, with all its impurities, is forced through the veins in a thick and clotted condition, which necessarily impedes its motion, and causes it to struggle for a vent. The veins of the lungs being thin and weaker than those of any other part, and being subject to a constant pressure by breathing, give way, and a discharge of blood from the lungs is the consequence. Then, if astringents are given to check the bleeding, they irritate the lungs, and consumption generally follows. Thousands of patients in the condition we have described have been restored to perfect health by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS.

The liver, in such cases, is the organ which nature provides to correct the diseased condition of the blood. When this is purified, and its fluidity is thereby increased, it will circulate in the veins with as much healthy freedom of motion as the arterial blood itself. The liver takes up all its impurities, to be converted into bile, the obstruction is removed, the blood takes its natural course, and the bleeding from the lungs ceases. Very often one box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS will accomplish this object. The effects of these pills, as described by persons who have tried them, are truly astonishing.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE PRICES.
GAS FIXTURES,
IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMOLU,
AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be closed out before May 1 next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. [illegible] Broadway.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 42x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, second loft of new marble building, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Nothing is more stylish than an elegantly-written note or letter from a lady; nothing is more uncouth than a bungling, clumsy handwriting. Recognizing these facts and knowing the want of a first-class school in penmanship for ladies, Messrs. DOLBEAR have opened a department in their college, which is reserved exclusively for that purpose. They have spared neither pains nor expense to make this the most complete institution ever opened. They devote their entire time and attention to their pupils, and guarantee success to every student. Ladies are invited to call.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY of all descriptions, for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

PRIVATE TELEGRAPH—NEW-YORK and Philadelphia.—Parties desiring a license for instantaneous communication between their offices in New-York and Philadelphia or intermediate cities, apply to the proprietors,
HARRISON, BROTHERS & CO.,
Manufacturers of White Lead, Oil Vitriol and Other Chemicals, No. 14 Burling-slip New-York, or No. 105 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

THE SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY District Union Republican Association will meet in the Wigwam, 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Reflections on the Cortes—A Duel in Prospect—Social Matters—Outrages in the Provinces—Porto Rico Reforms—Miscellaneous Legislation—The New Candidate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Feb. 7, 1870.

Since my last letter several events of interest have occurred in Spain. I give them to you exactly as they happened. The head of the Republican Party, M. FIGUERAS, having declared to the Cortes that the Federal Deputy GUITTEN had been assassinated by the order of Colonel LUQUE, the latter sent to M. FIGUERAS a letter, in which he begs him to carry the question before a Court of law, after having divested himself of his inviolable character as Deputy, as he offered to do in his speech to the Chambers, and he says further that, after the question shall have been decided by law, he will send him a hostile message.

M. FIGUERAS sent, in reply, to Colonel LUQUE a letter, in which he maintains his assertions, and announces his intention of bringing the question before a Court of law, of having it narrowly inquired into, and, after its decision, of accepting Colonel LUQUE's challenge.

A Republican, ex-Deputy, M. PAUL ANGULO, now a refugee in Switzerland, has sent to M. FIGUERAS, from Lausanne, a telegraphic dispatch, in which he asserts that the Deputy GUITTEN was assassinated by the order of Colonel LUQUE, and that it is not of M. FIGUERAS, but of him, (M. ANGULO,) that Colonel LUQUE ought to demand satisfaction for this serious, but unhappily true, accusation. You may easily conceive that the Republicans and the officers of the army are at daggers drawn. If the duel takes place, it will be followed by several others, and General PRIM is exerting his utmost efforts to prevent this meeting, which would have the most serious consequences, considering the present agitated state of the public mind.

In answer to an interpellation on the subject of Spain and the South American Republics, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that, owing to the good offices of the United States Government, which had so readily served as mediator between those States and Spain, there was good ground for hoping that friendly relations would soon be renewed and that peace would be made. Before this letter reaches you peace will doubtless be signed. The United States have rendered a most important service to all the Governments concerned, which would have been reconciled with difficulty but for their mediation.

SOCIAL MATTERS.

The social condition of Spain is not in any way ameliorated. At Valencia and in the province of Cordova two atrocious crimes have just been committed which have spread consternation among the inhabitants. At Alzamora, near Valencia, a land proprietor, who inhabited a country house with a mill attached, had just received £260, and was, with his wife and his sister-in-law, counting out this sum, when several armed men broke into the house, murdered them all three and made off with the money. The Police are on the track of the murderers, but have failed to discover them as yet. Near Cordova, a town of 60,000 inhabitants, at the village of Palenciana, the Mayor received a visit at 2 o'clock in the morning from five armed men, disguised as gendarmes. In order that the door should be opened by the Mayor himself, they told him that they needed his aid and his presence to enter the dwelling of one of the neighbors, where was concealed a criminal they wanted to apprehend. The Mayor, without the slightest suspicion, accompanied them to the place they had indicated, but, naturally, they did not find the criminal. They then led the Mayor into the house of the richest proprietor in the village, M. ORELLANA, and they gave injunctions to the servants not to speak a word under pain of immediate death. They then shut up the Mayor, bound hand and foot and gagged, in a dark room, threatening him with death if he made a sound; [illegible] the house, and two servants down in their beds with a sentinel over them, and, after having carried off everything that was of value, they made away, taking with them into the mountains M. ORELLANA, for whose ransom they ask £2,000 of his family. The Police have exercised the strictest researches, but the robbers and M. ORELLANA have not yet been found.

The impunity with which crimes are committed in Spain gives fresh audacity to malefactors, and it is hardly to be wondered that such atrocities should be perpetrated with a frequency worthy of Calabria or Morocco.

PORTO RICO REFORMS.

The Minister of the Colonies had hoped that the projects concerning the constitutional reform of Porto Rico would be discussed to-day; but the Minister of Finances demanded that the Chamber should debate on the law concerning the new tax to be substituted for the Custom duties, themselves replaced by a law voted by the Cortes and abandoned by the Ministry, owing to the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of its execution, I mean the personal tax. The newly projected law consists in leaving to the municipalities the care of fixing the tax deemed necessary on articles of food and and combustibles in order to pay their share of the tax fixed by the Department and the State.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION.

The municipalities complain that they have no means of providing for the paving and lighting of streets, for the night watches, and in short for all the public services they have to discharge. M. BRUSMA is preparing for the colonies new projects of laws for the election of municipalities, of members of councils, and of deputies. I ought not to hide from you that the Unionist Liberals have refused to vote in favor of the projected laws concerning the reform of the Constitution of Porto Rico, because they do not settle the important question of slavery, and because, according to them, Porto Rico ought not to be assimilated to the mother country before the defeat of the Cuban insurgents admits of the same proceedings with regard to Cuba.

The Minister of the Interior is about to lay before the Cortes the projects of law concerning the right of assemblies and associations, public order, the election of municipal councillors, of Deputies of the States General and of Sanitary Commissioners.

It is said M. RIVERO will reestablish the election in the districts or *arrondissements*, and not in the capitals, so as the electors shall not be put to the inconvenience of traveling in order to vote.

Out of twenty-eight elections five are in favor of the Republicans. The election of five Deputies will take place at Gerona, at Barcelona, at Catalaque, (Aragon,) at Orense, at Mandamedo and at Segovia. The Republicans have been victorious in the three first towns in all previous elections, and are nearly sure to triumph in these, which are fixed for the 3d of March.

THE NEW CANDIDATE.

The most important event is the proposed candidateship for the Spanish throne of Prince FREDERICK of Saxony, brother of the Duke of Genoa, and son of the King of Saxony. He is married to an Infanta of Portugal. By his mother he descends from the family of the Duke of PARMA; he is consequently a BOURBON. The Republicans do not consider this candidateship as likely to have any consequences; they seem to laugh at it. General PRIM, when questioned on this subject by the leaders of the Liberal Unionists, said in reply that nothing was as yet settled.

CUBA.

The Government has denied officially the rumor that it was carrying on negotiations with the United States for the sale of Cuba. The Spaniards are not inclined to give up at any price such an important colony. The Republican papers criticise somewhat severely the conduct of the Government, which is always announcing the suppression of the Cuban revolt, when facts contradict it.

Threatened Outrages on the Chinese in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 10.

Vague rumors have been current for some time, which seem recently to have assumed more definite shape, that an extensive organization is going on in the city for the purpose of mobbing, murdering and exterminating the Chinese in our midst. It is reported that one association alone, having this object in view, numbers 2,000 members; that there are several such associations in the city, and that at a given signal, on or before St. Patrick's Day, a concerted movement is to be made to exterminate the Chinese. It is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity and civilization, that these rumors are entirely groundless, but the subject is one which may well claim the attention of our authorities and our citizens before it is too late. Although a mob of this character would commence operations against the Chinese, it would, of course, like that of New-York during the war, sack the city so far as it could acquire the power, making robbery and rapine its ulterior and principal object. That a few designing demagogues are engaged in urging wicked and ignorant men to deeds of violence seems highly probable. How far they will be able to succeed in their criminal course the next few weeks will determine.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Review of the Past Week.

There was no material change in the condition of the real estate market last week. Owners continue to cling to the old prices, while purchasers are still waiting for the long looked for decline. The result is exceeding caution on the part of all parties, and a general dullness in the market. Rents are unmistakably destined to a fall before the 1st of May, and have already begun somewhat to decline.

At the public sales of the Exchange considerable activity was displayed on Wednesday and Thursday, but the rest of the week was quite dull. The total amount of auction sales was $322,369, while the recorded transfers amounted to $1,555,185.

Mr. SAMUEL GRIFFIN has sold two lots on Fifth-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, to a prominent real estate broker on Pine-street for $35,000 each, cash, for immediate improvement.

Mr. C. L. GOODWIN sold [illegible] comprising [illegible] north [illegible] of Sixty-second street, to THOMAS KEECH, for [illegible] each, [illegible] improvement.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Broome-st., No. 2?4, saloon, 5 years, per year	[illegible]
Front-st., No. 101, 3 years, per year	[illegible]
Greenwich-st., No. ?, 3 years, per year	[illegible]
Grand-st., No. 2?4, hotel, 7 years, per year	[illegible]
Lafayette-place, No. ?, 10-12 years, per year	[illegible]
West-st., No. 7?, 5 years, per year	[illegible]
West-st., No. 72, 5 years, per year	[illegible]
Thomas-st., No. 11, ? years, per year	2,000
[illegible], 21 years, per year	[illegible]
4th-av. and [illegible]-st., s. w. cor., 19.2x94, 21 years, per year	1,000
[illegible]-av., No. ?, 3 years, per year	[illegible]
East 11?th-st., No. 101, 4 years, per year	[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

Bridge-st., s. s., lot No. 331 Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	$150
3d-av., w. s., lots 32, 33 and No. 303 Central Mt. Vernon, each 50x100	750
4th-av., e. s., lot No. 407 Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	300
4th-av., e. s., No. 509 Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	125
4th-av., w. s., lot No. 403 Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	300
4th-av., w. s., lot No. 403 Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	225
7th-av., w. s., lot No. 6?6 Mt. Vernon, 100x100	300

[illegible]

Grove and High sts., [illegible] corner	[illegible]

Morrisania.

[illegible]

West Farms.

[illegible]

Yonkers.

[illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

Hunter's Point-av., s. s. adjoining Marlin, 25x100	[illegible]
Road from Newtown to Williamsburgh, s. s., adjoining DeBevoise's, 25 acres Vannit's	[illegible]

Astoria.

Ridge-st., at the Crescent, s. e. corner, [illegible]	[illegible]

Oyster Bay.

Road from Oak Neck to Centre Island, s. s. adj. Mitchell's, 2½ acres	$400

Flushing.

Broadway and Murray-st., n. e. corner, adjoining Murray, [illegible]	$6,500

Whitestone.

Central and Clintonville avs., s. e. corner, adjoining Tatham, 27 acres; Whitestone-av., e. s., adjoining Tatham, 36 acres; Whitestone-av., w. s., adjoining Hophenhurer, 10 acres	$72,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

W. s. of Court-st., 50 ft. s. from Camden-st., 25x100	$450
[illegible] of Liberty-st., adjoining J. Beardsley's, 25x100	1,100
S. e. cor. High and Bank sts., [illegible]	3,000
S. s. of Lexington-st., 125 ft. e. from River-st., 50x100	2,500
[illegible] of Pennington-st., 300 ft. e. from N. J. R. R.-av., 25x100	2,000

East Orange.

N. s. Central-av., 175 ft. e. of Evergreen-pl., 50x150	$1,250
Clinton-st., w. s. of Hawthorne's, 7¾ acres	13,110

Jersey City.

South 8th-st., s. s., 62 ft. e. of Coles-st., 14 2-12x50	$2,300
North 1st-st., n. s., 66 9-12 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 16 3-12x50	5,000

Hoboken.

Willow-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of 8th-st., 25 4-12x100	$1,300
Willow-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 11th-st., 25 4-12x100	1,300
Grand-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 3d-st., 25x75	1,150

Hudson City.

Franklin-st., s. s., lot No. 15, map of Washington Village Land Association No. 2, 25x100	$300

Bergen.

Grove-st., s. s., lot No. 6?, block No. 12, map of Clermont, 25x100	$775
Lots Nos. 22 and 23, map of Sherwood	1,500

North Bergen.

N. e. corner of Grand and Paterson avs., 26x105	$1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 100 4TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST. (Established 1852.) All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NO. 152 GRAND-ST. Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE—THREE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses and lots on east side Madison-av., near 56th-st.; houses contain all the modern improvements, and are built in the most substantial manner, being trimmed and finished with hard wood throughout. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot, West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house contains all of the modern improvements and in perfect order. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE MODERN four-story dwelling for sale very reasonably, 51st-st., near 5th-av., 20x50, lot 100 feet. For cards of admission apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 148 East 35th-st., having all modern improvements and in perfect order, for sale or to let. Apply to or address Mrs. SUMNER, 30 East 25th-st. Price, $18,000; terms easy; rent, $2,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop dwelling house No. 115 East 28th-st., near Park-av., is in good order and ready for immediate use. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 107 Front-st.

FOR SALE—(ONE MORE HOUSE ONLY) No. 129 West 52d-st., four-story brown-stone house, black walnut finish, extra plumbed; first-class house at a bargain. J. V. STEVENS, on the premises, or No. 39 Pine-st., 3 to 4 P. M.

A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; 25x50; lot 103; modern improvements; in fine order; cheap, and on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on East 38th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; house is in first-rate order. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 12½ feet wide, on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be sold cheap if taken within a few days. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON 5TH-AV., SEVERAL first-class residences, built in the most substantial manner; contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOR A PUBLIC INSTITUTION, 120 lots lying together on high and level ground, with fine view of Westchester and Long Island, &c., on 10th-av., just north of Convent of Sacred Heart. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement offices A and B. For real estate circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, modern improvements, 27th-st., near 4th-av.; $10,000; with mirrors, gas fixtures, carpets, &c. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—IN 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., a small, first-class brown-stone house, four story and basement, with under cellar. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5th and 6th avs., and on adjacent street to the Park. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-story brick house on north side of 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, [illegible]

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A handsome three-story brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 25x50; in perfect order, with all the modern conveniences; lot 25x100; garden and fruit; a very desirable location; very near all the ferries. Apply to E. H. MORGAN, PLAGE & CO., Nos. 46 William-st., New-York, and 235 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT Brooklyn for sale.—One-half the block, corner Plymouth and Adams sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 300x50 feet; also storage sheds, covering one-half the property, with [illegible] and railway track. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price [illegible]. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market 466,000 ACRES of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying on and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE, PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York. SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights. 100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes. AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE. H. A. HAKES, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N.J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,000; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Pittsfield, Mass., to Let or Lease.—The residence of the subscriber, situated on the Lenox road, about one mile south of the town of Pittsfield. The property comprises a large and commodious mansion house, in good repair, with water introduced on each floor, gardener's cottage, stable, coachhouse, icehouse, (filled,) barns, &c.; also, about 320 acres of arable pasture and wood land, including a beautiful lake of about 30 acres, well stocked with fish. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for salubrity and beauty of scenery, and is of easy access by direct railroad lines from New-York, [illegible] J. E. MOREWOOD, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

A [illegible] Apply free on application to E. B. KELLOGG, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SAUGATUCK, IN THE town of Westport, Conn., the county seat of [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Conn. [illegible] large two-story house [illegible] eighteen rooms, well and substantially built, barns, stables, carriage house, &c., and [illegible] ground, handsomely laid out in lawns, garden, &c.; for sale at a bargain. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—Real estate for sale, forty farms, 10 to 250 acres each; nine beautiful country seats, 5 to 12 acres each; village houses with gardens attached, beautiful sites for improvement, &c., &c. E. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, near the depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. BLACKWELL & SMITH, 349 Broadway, N. Y., [illegible]; Orange, [illegible] Main and Cone sts., [illegible] P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated, directly on the Sound, with splendid scenery and bathing; also, some unimproved property in the neighborhood. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A stone house, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information, apply to the owner at No. 36 Cedar-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—45 miles from New-York; 50 acres, one acre wood; good land, well fenced; house, 10 rooms; plenty fruit, running stream, good roads; healthy location. Terms easy. W. PHILLIPS, No. 241 West 19th-st.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement offices A and B. For real estate circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. 183 Bloomfield-st. Inquire at No. 223 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. G. K. HAMILTON, No. 2½ Broadway.

TO LET, THE MURRAY HILL MARKET, No. [illegible] 4th-av., near 32d-st.—This is the best market stand on 4th-av.; it commands all the custom on Murray Hill; the present tenant has made a large fortune out of this market. Inquire of N. B. PIKE, No. 436 4th-av.

TO LET—A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED four-story brown-stone house, No. 64 West 48th-st.; the family going to Europe will rent it moderately to a desirable party, or the house will be sold if desired. Inquire on the premises, or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 138 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A THREE-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house in 41st-st., near Madison-av.; rent $300 per month. Address E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or Box No. 309 Post Office.

TO LET FURNISHED—A SPLENDID high-stoop brown stone house, elegantly furnished, painted and frescoed throughout, on 45th-st., near 6th-av., to a first-class tenant only; possession April 1. Apply at the store, No. 53 White-st.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement offices A and B. For real estate circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

TO RENT—ON 15TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF Broadway, a four-story house suitable for a private residence or for business purposes. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; all improvements; 44th-st.; good neighborhood. Address ALEXANDER, No. 53 Beaver-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 761 GREENWICH-ST., three-story brick; all modern improvements; rent $1,200. Inquire of WM. BOGARDUS, 122 Cedar-st.

STABLE AND COTTAGE TO LET at No. 227 6th-st. Apply at No. 62 Beekman-st., or at No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 5 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 53d and 54th sts., the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 38 East 14th-st., to GEO. JONES.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 25x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. [illegible] Broadway before May 1.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKLYN to rent from 1st May next—Five substantial brick stores, each 25¼ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 36 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron-front store No. 608 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STANLEY DAY HAS REMOVED TO No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement offices A and B. For real estate circular apply personally, or mailed upon receipt of stamp.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 3 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 13 4th-av.

STABLE TO RENT—IN 41ST-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES. Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein. Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 46 Broad-st., New-York City.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 26, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON SOUTHWEST CORNER OF AVENUE B AND 2D-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Samuel White, deceased:

AVENUE B.—The lease of lot, together with five three-story brick stores and dwellings thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Avenue B and 2d-st., known as Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 Avenue B. The lease will expire on 1st November, 1881; annual ground rent, [illegible]. The property is now rented for about $4,000 per annum. Lot, 45x100 feet.

2D-ST.—The lease of lot, together with the three-story brick buildings on the front and rear thereof, situate on the south side of 2d-st., about 40 feet east of Avenue B, and known as No. 210 2d-st. Lot, 25 feet 8 inches by 100 feet. Lease expires on the 1st May, 1887. Ground rent, $200 per annum.

HOMER WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROMINENT BUSINESS CORNER ON CHATHAM-SQUARE, AND GORES ON WORTH-ST., FRONTING THE SQUARE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Robert S. Luquess, Executor:

CHATHAM-SQUARE.—Southwesterly corner of Worth-st., one of the most prominent on the square, being 22.1 on Chatham-st., 37.0½ on Worth-st., by 23.6¼ in depth.

WORTH-ST.—Two gores on the northerly side, 27.10 4-10 westerly from Chatham-square. These gores, though small, can be built upon and made to pay a handsome income, having privilege of building vaults to the curb line at a small expense.

Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HOMER WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND ELM STS. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of A. W. Leggett and D. B. Briggs, executors of Philip Briggs, deceased: NORTHWEST CORNER FRANKLIN AND ELM STS.—The valuable lot, with the two-story brick, front and rear, building, known as No. 40 Franklin-st., and No. 79 Elm-st. Size of lot, 25 feet front; 25 feet rear by 89 feet in depth. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., Referee, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st., on the southeast corner of West-st. Also, No. 71 Cortlandt-st. Also, Nos. 166 and 168 Washington-st. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Sale without reservation. Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. [illegible] WEST [illegible]-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: West 24th-st.—The four-story [illegible] English-basement house and lot, situate on the north side of West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., known as No. [illegible]. The house is about 20 feet, and has modern improvements and is in good order.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 207 AND 209 WEST 42D-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. H. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway: West 42d-st.—The two four-story [illegible] houses [illegible] situate on the north side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 11th avs., and known as Nos. 207 and 209. [illegible]

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

MONDAY, FEB. 28, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Salesroom, Avenue B and [illegible] northwest corner, 3 lots [illegible], and 4 lots on [illegible], suitable for malthouse, brewery, or [illegible], and well worth attention on account of the [illegible] East River Bridge, [illegible] Hell Gate [illegible] No. 111 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Four-story brick house and lot No. 134 West 4th-st., on Washington-square, next to corner Macdougal-st.

REMEMBER AUCTION SALE OF 350 acre farm near Princeton, will be sold to highest bidder. Get printed description of JAQUES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st. Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000. Assets, $5,931,330 59. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. Free of Government tax. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from that date. WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE OF TAX. INTEREST on NEW DEPOSITS commences the first day of every month. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, Pres. J. F. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $7,099,445 06. N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1. ASSETS......$1,657,597 32 | SURPLUS......$120,024 77

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from that day, which is equal to 7 per cent. per annum.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO HOTEL MEN.—WANTED, A PARTY with capital to take a joint interest in valuable mineral springs and hotel property in this State, in complete order and admirably located for immediate and highly remunerative business. B. F. COOK, No. 170 Broadway.

HOTEL.—A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.—For sale, the furniture and a five-years' lease, with privilege of renewal, of a first-class hotel, long established and doing a profitable business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS. MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING. FISHER & BIRD, NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE works, formerly No. 22 1st-av., now Nos. 217-223 West 51st-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles and wainscoting; latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from [illegible] up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THREE WEEKS SINCE, ON 4TH-AV. cars, an ENVELOPE containing patent to John F. Beynton, memorandum of agreement with Rufus King, another with N. Wiard and other papers, all of no value except to owner; $10 reward will be paid at Tribune Office or No. 667 3d-av. for its return. R. L. STUART.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON. PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 8 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 5½ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$1,000,000 LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over $16,000,000, and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,360,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 17 Wall-st., New-York, AND GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., PHILADELPHIA. Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE [illegible]. INTEREST payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, in this City. For sale by WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue circular letters of credit for travelers use, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. De Rothschild and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery. Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE. The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Government Security Life Insurance Company will be opened at the Marine National Bank, No. 90 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain open until the full amount of $100,000 is subscribed. SIDNEY GREEN, F. A. VAN DYKE, J. W. MERRILL, } Commissioners. New-York, Feb. 24, 1870.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors to serve for four (4) years, in the place of three (3) members whose term of service expires by law. The books for the transfer of stock and bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1870, at the agency in New-York City, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and at the office in Pittsburg, and will reopen on the 17th of March, 1870. F. H. HUTCHINSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 18th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next. WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

AN INTEREST WANTED IN A RELIABLE mercantile business by a young man of excellent character and business ability, who has $20,000 in ready cash; has long held a confidential, responsible and active position with a large house recently dissolved; has a very large City and out of town acquaintance. Address in full ENTERPRISE, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 123 BOWERY AND NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company will be held at the office, No. 123 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1870. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds, which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 30 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line [illegible] miles. It is graded to the [illegible] mile post west from Kansas City. This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles, and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	[illegible]
Earnings from passengers and mail	[illegible]
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Total expenses	[illegible]
Net earnings	[illegible]

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold [illegible] acres of lands for [illegible], at an average price of [illegible] per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really carried in money [illegible]. The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	[illegible]
Profit from lands (net)	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.

In denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, [illegible] miles; price 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court-house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION. NO. 10 BROAD-ST. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance. Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President. D. W. [illegible], Manager.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. We offer for sale $150,000 FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY, Indorsed by the State of Alabama. The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES, NO. 9 NEW-ST. Will pay the highest market rates for Mobile and Ohio Sterling and Interest Bonds; Second Mortgage Bonds, past due, Coupons and Stock; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Bonds; Columbia and Augusta City Bonds; Georgia Railroad Bonds and Stock; East Tennessee and Georgia Bonds; Memphis and Charleston First and Second Mortgage Bonds; Montgomery and West Point First Mortgage Bonds; Atlanta City 8 per cent. Bonds; Savannah City 7s; Memphis City past due Coupons; Virginia Deferred Coupons.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1870. AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant. A. L. BOULARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 8. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order, H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

FOR SALE—GOLD BONDS OF ROCHESTER City Water Works Company at a low price, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '67	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	117	117½	5-20 Coupon, '68	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Regis., 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Regis.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. Cur. Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

STATE OF MISSOURI. SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, [illegible].

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED [illegible] WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR [illegible]) WAS UPWARDS OF [illegible], WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF [illegible].

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THESE BONDS AT 68 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST. AT THIS PRICE THEY PAY OVER TWELVE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS, NO. 30 BROADWAY.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER. THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS. JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1870. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to approve or reject a contract with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for such other business as may come before the meeting. The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 3 o'clock P. M., March 1, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of March 11, 1870. By order of the Board of Directors, GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 Broadway, New-York. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870. A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. The coupons due March 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. Income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870. THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. [illegible], and opened on the morning of 16th March. J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., PHILADELPHIA, NO. 326 WALNUT-ST., Feb. 18, 1870. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a dividend of seventy-five cents a share was declared, payable upon the 1st of March. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th proximo. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870. THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company, due March 1, will be paid (less Government tax) at the St. Nicholas National Bank. B. E. SMITH, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. [illegible], 1870. THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, due March 1, 1870, will be paid less United States tax, on and after date on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. LEWIS OWEN, President.

ROOM NO. 49 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1870. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Ebervale Coal Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after March 8. Transfer books closed from March 1 to 7. G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due MARCH 1, 1870, on the Ten Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. [illegible] Sears Building, Boston, on and after that date. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LAY PREACHING EVERY SUNDAY AT Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., at 3½ o'clock, and corner of 31st-st. and 11th-av. at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Speakers in Broome-st., J. F. SHOURDS, Esq.; in 31st-st., Messrs. P. BALEN, G. M. VANDERLIP, and others.

SHIPPING.

DAILY EXPRESS LINE TO HAVRE.
THE REGULAR TRANSATLANTIC LINE.
PASSENGERS ALSO FORWARDED TO NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
LAFAYETTE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 5
FRANCE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, April 2
WILLIAM DE PARIS.....BURNONY.....SATURDAY, April 30
Rates of passage, payable in gold, including wine: TO HAVRE, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $100 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers traveling by the Company's Steamers have the choice of Boston or Portland for their departure, thus avoid both transit by English railways and the disagreeable crossing of the Channel, besides saving time, money, and trouble.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
Cimbria, Wed'y, M'ch 2 | Palmyra, Thur'y, M'ch 17
Alpha, Saturd'y, M'ch 5 | Russia, Wed'y, M'ch 23
Rossia, Wednesday, M'ch 9 | Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24
Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10 | China, Wednesday, M'ch 30
Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16 | Asia, Thursday, M'ch 31
By the Wednesday steamer, not carrying steerage: First Cabin....$125 gold. Second Cabin....$80 gold. First Cabin, to Paris.....$145 gold.
By the Thursday steamer: First Cabin....$100 gold. Second Cabin....$60 gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Genoa, Leghorn, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Parties (Cabin-berth passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
EUROPA.....March 5 | ANGLIA.....March 26
INDIA.....March 12 | BRITANNIA.....April 2
CALEDONIA.....March 19 | COLUMBIA.....April 9
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabin, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $70.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $140.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $26.
Passenger tickets to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. First Cabin.....$100. To Queenstown.....$75. To Paris.....115.
PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Steerage.....$35. To Queenstown.....30. To Paris.....35.
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. Liverpool.....$80. St. John's, N. F., by [illegible] 40. Branch Steamers.....20.
STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Liverpool.....$30. Halifax.....20. St. John's, N. F., by [illegible] 20. Branch Steamers.....15.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 19 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 48 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.....March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS.....Mar. 16, at 2 P. M.
HERMANN, Captain GUARD.....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FOSDICK.....Mar. 30, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PECK.....April 6, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 4 North River.
ERIN, WEDNESDAY, Saturday, March 2, at 4 A. M.
FRANCE, GEORGIA, Saturday, March 12, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid Certificates from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $26 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $175. Steerage, $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON THE 2D AND 18TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
MARCH 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain COMSTOCK.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, and 18th of each month.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, or further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIKE, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THORLEFSEN, May 23.
These splendid steamers call at Port Royal, Kingston, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship
DE SOTO,
THOMAS H. MOORE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage apply on board the steamship, or to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., touching at Nassau, from Pier No. 5 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. H. GREENE, March 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAM, March 10.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICK, March 17.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO, Captain BUNKER, TUESDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 81 and 82 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 3, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
FLAG,
Captain DEERING,
On SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 35 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage in Mobile.
Insurance effected at one-half the rate of a sailing vessel.
Through bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
A. T. DERBY, Agent, 17 West-st., or to
MALLORY, CROWELL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Persons in ill health may be relieved at the Continent if they will take with them a few bottles of the DUBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA. Invalids should never leave Paris without it, as its services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from indigestion, or cares and troubles respecting food, cure, consumption and convulsions of digestion; it is nourishing, the best economical food; it facilitates sleep, invigorates from impotence, and an infinity of testimonials to which they are expected in various parts of the Continent. Consumptives and invalids may obtain the Revalenta Arabica at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Place d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CONNECTING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Alleghany Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. G. Ludlum, leaves Atlantic Mail, Pier No. 4 North River, on Thursday, March 10, at 3 P. M., and every 28 days thereafter.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, GIBAR AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana mail steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. Steamship CLEOPATRA, Capt. Pike, leaves Saturday, March 12.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Drake, Saturday, April 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 10 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare reduced to $2 on all boats and cars.
The new and elegant steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. E. Hinds,
From Pier No. 35, foot of Joy-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
Freeman Sampson, agent, foot Joy-st.
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commodore Lewis, Commodore Sisson,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic Railroad, at 3 P. M., Pier 8, steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, ETC.—Pier 8 P. M., steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
6:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
8:00 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:30 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
8:45, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:30, 5:30, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:30 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOT. LE BARON, Jr. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
The Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 3 A. M. (PACIFIC LIM) 6:30 P. M. (daily) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M. (9:30 P. M. daily). Mail 3 A. M. and Express 6:30 P. M. Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Chicago and St. Louis. Sleeping Coaches will be ready for the 10 A. M. train from Dog (Jackson's) to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Dunkirk and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M. For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (Sundays, 8:45 A. M.). For Orange County, Way-train, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (3:30 and 8:15 P. M.).
For Otisville and Way at 9:30 A. M. daily, (3:30 and 8:15 A. M.).
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (3:30 and 7:45 A. M., 3:30 and 8:15 P. M.).
For Suffern and Way, 8 P. M. and 4 P. M., (3:30 and 8:45 P. M.). Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (3:30 and 11 P. M.).
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 4:45 P. M., (daily.) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M., from Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 3:45 P. M., (daily.) 12 M., 3:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 8 P. M., (daily.) From Chambers-st., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 8 P. M.
For Piermont, Sloatsburg and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 6 P. M. and 8 P. M., (daily.) From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, 944 and 957 Broadway; 2 Astor House, 4 Cortlandt-st., 32 Chatham-st., 128 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 2 Exchange-place and foot of Jay-st., Jersey City, and of the agents at Dutch's and Cortlandt-st.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Brooklyn and Grand-st. ferries as follows: 6:30 A. M., mail and express for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-fifth-st. to Harlem-river, pursuant to the act of the City of New-York, Pier 4 be undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners of the several lots, pieces or parcels of land, tenements and hereditaments and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the matter of the proceedings, that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly signed, to the undersigned, D. Van Brunt, at our office, Room 41, in this City, on or before the 6th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties or their counsel within the ten week days next after the said 6th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That we have filed in the office of the said Commissioners, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Records, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the south by the centre line of Sixty-sixth-street; and on the north by the centre line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-third streets; on the north by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court House, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.
GEORGE D. VAN BRUNT,
ALBERT GALLATIN, JR.,
HUGH SMITH, } Commissioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 18 for five shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Bank, issued to, and owned by, the undersigned, dated July 1, 1869, was on or about the 1st of January, 1870, stolen from my safe at No. 46 East Broadway, New-York City. Said certificate was endorsed at the time of transfer, and application has been made to the Board of Directors for a new certificate.
ROBERT C. BROWN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
Seventy thousand cures by DUBARRY'S delicious health-restoring food, THE REVALENTA ARABICA, which renders gastric appetite, perfect digestion, sound sleep, healthy lungs and liver, strong nerves, and cures effectually indigestion, dyspepsia, habitual costiveness, hypochondria, flatulency, hemorrhoids, bronchitis, consumption, all kinds of fevers, rheumatism, nervous, bilious and liver complaints, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, noises in the head and ears, deafness, loss of sight, impotence, erysipelas, eruptions, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, mental depression of the heart, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, asthma and cough, choking, nausea, and vomiting, by overturning the stomach, nervous, moreover, fifty times its cost in other remedies.
THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED by DUBARRY'S FOOD.—Cure No. 67,413—Rome—The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since he has confined himself entirely to Dubarry's Revalenta Arabica Food which, he says, proved a surprisingly benefactor to him. His Lordship and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly. Gentlemen—Cure No. 67,411—Marseilles—Cure of asthma, of diarrhœa, of dyspepsia, of loss of sleep, of nervous irritability, of hypochondria, of the worst cases of indigestion, of constipation, of hemorrhoids, of flatulency, of wind in the stomach, of spasms, of vomiting, of nausea, of sick headache, of every species of nervous complaint, of fever, of inflammation, of sore throat, of cough, of consumption, of pleurisy, of bronchitis, of asthma, of blood, of lungs, of liver, of kidneys, of bladder, of nervous irritability, of sleeplessness, &c. Cure No. 67,412—Paris, Dec. 4, 1869.—I have tried Dubarry's Revalenta Arabica, and I do not know one not the indigestible. J. C. DUBOIS, M. D., Paris. Cure No. 67,410—Paris, Dec. 4, 1869.—Twelve pounds, $24, cure my dyspepsia of twenty years' standing. Pectoral, $1.50 per pound. A. DUBARRY & CO., 127 Fulton-st., New-York; JOHN F. HENRY, 4 College-place; F. C. WELLS & CO., 127 Fulton-st.; HEGEMAN CO., 821, 823, Broadway, and at all druggists and grocers everywhere.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 236 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT well educated, middle-aged lady, to teach two young children, or to act as governess to a small family; is willing to do some sewing; terms very moderate; can be seen at the house of her friend, Mrs. Dr. Ogden, No. 29 Fifth-st.; call at the mornings first.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, LAUNDRESS, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or Brooklyn; goes to Europe in the spring; fine work; Italian and fancy. Call at No. 140 East 26th-st., near Ist-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City references from her last place, a situation; understands French and pastry, baking, and of general use; will go to the country if required. Call at No. 149 East 26th-st., near Ist-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation for general housework; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 16th and 17th-sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, very respectable and a thorough cook, a situation; understands pastry, game, poultry, &c.; is a good baker; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 252 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART COLORED GIRL, with excellent Southern City references from her present employers, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 1,336 Broadway, second floor, rear office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant middle-aged woman; is an excellent servant, very obliging and honest; has no family; would go to the country for the summer; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 125 12th-st., near No. 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced economical woman as first-class cook; has good City references. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, a situation as chambermaid for a private family; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 Perry-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse; capable of taking charge of a baby from the first; has the best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 174 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook and washerwoman; good, ironing given from her last employer. Inquire all day at 130 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT German girl, a place as chambermaid, waitress, nurse, sewing or washing; is willing to go a small family. Apply at No. 125 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk. Apply for two days at No. 240 Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Protestant cook; will go to the country; best City references. Call at No. 121 Post Office, Astoria, Long Island.

WANTED—BY A LADY, COPYING TO DO at home. Address F. C., Box No. 848 Post Office.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, with first-class references, wishes employment by the day or week. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 190 Times Office.

SALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED couple; the husband is a gardener and farm foreman, or a farm, or to take charge of a gentleman's country seat; understands the breeding and rearing of stable; is a first-class vegetable gardener, and thoroughly practical man; the woman is a good butter maker and housekeeper; a good nurse; the best of City references required. Address W. M., farmer, Box No. 190 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man (Protestant), a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; is well calculated for the place; can give the best of reputation as to house, sober and reliable; will keep his employer's interests in view; thinks when tried he will suit; wages to be as low as some fancies. Address J. R., Box No. 211 Times Office, Long Island.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; has had practical experience; understands the business; has the best of City references; can be seen at Mr. SQUIRE, at No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man (Protestant); is a good coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; is well calculated for the place; can give the best of reputation as to house, sober and reliable; will keep his employer's interests in view; thinks when tried he will suit; wages to be as low as some fancies. Address J. R., Box No. 211 Times Office, Long Island.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; is a good coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; is well calculated for the place; can give the best of reputation as to house, sober and reliable; will keep his employer's interests in view; thinks when tried he will suit; wages to be as low as some fancies. Address W. D., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant man having sixteen years' experience in this City; best of City references. Address F. R., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; best of City references; is thoroughly competent; understands the management and breaking of young horses. Address H. M., No. 1,323 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as plain gardener; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO get a situation as coachman, when he can highly recommend for the last four years. Address J. R., Box No. 190 Times Office.

TWO YOUNG HUNGARIANS, SPEAKing German and English, desire situations as waiters in private families, restaurants, hotels, or boarding-houses; required, good wages; one can drive and take care of horses; good references given; no objection to the country. Address KOSSUTH, Box No. 200 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Manhattan Life Insurance, for a well-established company; liberal commissions paid to men of character and energy. Address the STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY WHO RESIDES WITH his parents, in the office of a boot and shoe house; least of reference required. Address in the handwriting of applicant, stating age, reference, &c., Box No. 3,675 Post Office.

WANTED—A FEW DESIRABLE SEWing machines, viz.: Ladies' made, embroidered, cording, hemming, tucking, quilting, gathering, &c., Prosecutant and Cellular, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; is a good groom and careful driver; is a good milker, and willing to make himself generally useful; has the best references from his last employer. Address F. C., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter or footman; has good recommendations; not long from the Old Country, and is a Protestant. Address T. C., No. 263 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom, and make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Address W. D., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal farmer experienced taking entire charge of a large farm, on Long Island, near the City. Inquire of Mr. SQUIRE, at No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man (Protestant); is a good coachman and groom; is not afraid of work; has good reference; is a Protestant. Address W. D., Box No. 217 Times Office.

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WANTED—A FEW DESIRABLE SEWing machines, viz.: Ladies' made, embroidered, cording, hemming, tucking, quilting, gathering, &c., Prosecutant and Cellular, for City and country.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SELECT SEWing machines, viz.: Ladies' made, embroidered, cording, hemming, tucking, quilting, gathering, &c., Prosecutant and Cellular, for City and country.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—A YOUNG man; one who is a good penman, quick and accurate in figures, who has had experience; salary $7 to $8. Address Box No. 1,018 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; a man understand farming thoroughly; wife to do good housework. Address proposal, Box No. 1,018 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A SINGLE man; take a small place; must be perfectly sober. Morristown, N. J. Apply to Dr. DODGE, No. 12 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A GENtleman of good education; must be moderate accomplishments; one with a good address preferred. Address, with some particulars, A. B., Box No. 189 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City references. Apply at No. 1 Pine-st.

MILLINERY.

MRS. DEBORREST'S GRAND OPENING OF THE SPRING FASHIONS AND NOVELTIES FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS, NO. 505 BROADWAY ON TUESDAY, MARCH 1. CLOSED TO-DAY.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open a choice selection of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Additions will be made of all NOVELTIES as soon as produced.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BROCHE SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 21, a large consignment of
BROCHE SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
of the newest designs and colorings, at PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH THE GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO'S
CARPET DEPARTMENT IS NOW OPEN, where can be found all the newest designs and colorings in
MOQUETTE,
AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINE,
MATS, RUGS,
OILCLOTHS, &C.
to which additions will be made on the arrival of every steamer. Our customers and the public are respectfully solicited to examine our stock.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
PLAIN, FIGURED AND STRIPED TERRIES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED FRENCH SATINS.
TAPESTRY, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
SWISS AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
APPLIQUE AND GUIPURE DROP CURTAINS.
WINDOW HOLLANDS.
SHADES, CORNICES, &C.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, importer of Mourning Goods, having removed from NO. 581 TO 729 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE, tendered his thanks to the public for their very liberal support heretofore; assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit their confidence for the future.
A LARGE SELECTION OF
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE, HENRIETTA, IMPERIAL SERGE, EMPRESS AND CRAPE CLOTH, CRAPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., at Popular Prices.
N. B.—One case Moyles 64 Prints, 20c. per yard.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
Full suits of Black Goods, including Bonnets ready made and to order, on short notice. Also, Crape Veils, Sets, &c.
Ladies' own materials made up in the most satisfactory manner.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
(BLACK ALPACAS)—All the superior makes below gold rates.
N. B.—One case Crape Cloth, 20c. per yard; worth 30c.

AT JACKSON'S,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
A superior assortment of traveling Dress Goods in all the handsome shades and textures.
Also, desirable materials in Worsted Goods, Ginghams, &c., for house dresses.

AT KINZEY'S.
PREPARING
TO RESUME
SPECIE PAYMENTS
AND
REMOVAL.
SELLING OFF
STOCK
PREVIOUS TO
REMOVAL
TO OUR
NEW STORE
ON NEXT BLOCK
ABOVE.
GREAT BARGAINS.
WORKED BANDS, 12c., 16c., 20c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
MUSLIN INSERTIONS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 25c.
MUSLIN EDGINGS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 25c.
RUFFLINGS OF ALL KINDS, 15c. to 50c. piece.
LACE AND NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 10c. to 75c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c., 16c., 18c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 11c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
AT KINZEY'S,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
IN THE WAY OF CHEAP GOODS.
COLORED SILK VELVETS, WOVEN EDGES, 25c. to $1 PIECE.
SILK VELVETS, 10c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c. PIECE.
SILK FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS, 25c. PIECE.
COTTON AND LINEN TRIMMINGS, 15c., 25c. PIECE.
GIMP AND BRAIDS, 25c., 31c., 50c. PIECE.
RICH DRESS TRIMMINGS, 50c., 75c. PIECE.
SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS CHEAP.
OWING TO THE GREAT
INCREASE OF TR

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest to-day at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of Mrs. GERTRUDE SIMON, aged 32, a native of Germany, who died on Saturday night from the effects of burns sustained on the 25th inst. at No. 127 Division-street. A kerosene lamp exploded while the deceased was sewing, and both she and her youngest child were severely burned. The Coroner intends to investigate the cause of the explosion, and will endeavor to discover the dealer who sold the article.

WILLIAM BUTLER, ELIZABETH WATSON, PETER BROWN, ELIZABETH TAYLOR and CARLISLE BROWN, were brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, charged with robbing JOSEPH HOWARD of $50 and a revolver, by means of the panel game. It appeared that on Saturday evening the prosecutor, who had previously been indulging in rather deep potations, when induced to enter a house of ill-fame, No. 217 Third-avenue, managed by the prisoners, who succeeded in robbing him of the amount stated, and then unceremoniously flung him into the street. The officers of the Eighteenth Precinct made a descent on the house, and recovered the money and revolver. The accused were committed.

A meeting was held by a number of German artisans of the Twenty-second Ward, at Unger's Hall, corner of Broadway and Forty-ninth-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. A. WITCHEL presiding, in order to provide for the wants of the German poor of the ward. It was resolved to request the visitor of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in the ward to fix a day of the week on which to receive the applications of the German poor of the ward. A Committee was appointed to raise funds in the ward to assist in aiding these poor, and a Committee to draft a constitution for a permanent association for this purpose; and then the meeting adjourned.

MICHAEL COOK, a boarding house keeper at No. 139 Cedar-street, was arraigned before Justice QUINN yesterday, at the Tombs, together with his wife MARGARET. It appears that ROBERT B. THOMAS, of No. 30 Front-street, Trenton, N. J., went to the house of the accused on Saturday, and gave COOK a roll of bills to count. When COOK handed it back, the complainant placed the money in his pocket without counting, subsequently discovering that there was $40 missing. The Magistrate did not consider the evidence very conclusive, yet remanded the prisoners for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

GEORGE WHITNEY, alias Mattie Monroe, GEORGE ALLEN, alias John Martin, FRANK MCNAMARA, alias Frank Redmond, and ELIZA ELLIS were arrested, on Saturday, by the Fifth and Tenth Wards detectives, on a Bench warrant, they being out on bail to await trial for burglary and receiving stolen goods. The stores of GUTTERMAN & BRO. and BEAR & CO., at No. 60 Leonard-street, were entered by the three men in October, who carried off $600 worth of silks, and have been twice indicted.

An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday, at No. 47 Jackson-street, over the remains of JAMES MCNULTY, who died in Bellevue Hospital from injuries sustained on the 11th inst. by being run over by his own wagon. The deceased was partially intoxicated at the time, and fell from his vehicle in East Broadway, near Rutgers-street, and sustained a fracture of the leg.

JOHN MAXWELL, who had been sent to Bellevue Hospital by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, having sustained a contusion of the hip, died yesterday from his injuries. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

JAMES CLARK died at No. 174 Hudson-street yesterday from the effects of a fall. He was partially intoxicated when he fell on Saturday evening. He was found dead in bed by ALBERT H. FRY. Dr. SHINE will make an examination of the remains, after which Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG, WM. E. DODGE and HORACE GREELEY will address the temperance meeting at Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street this evening.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, JOHN DALTON, who resides at No. 224 Eighth-street, was charged with breaking into the premises of JEFFRAY EMMERSON, No. 113 First-avenue, on Saturday evening, and attempting to steal a number of bottles, valued at $25. The prisoner effected an entrance by cutting the fan-sash, but he was detected by Patrolman Briggs, of the Seventeenth Precinct. DALTON pleaded guilty and was held to answer.

A fire occurred yesterday at No. 43 Forsyth-street, owned and occupied by Mrs. MARIA LEWENS. A damage of $600 was occasioned covered by insurance in the Germania.

JOHN D. CURRIE, aged 35, a native of Scotland, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, on a charge of incest, on the complaint of his daughter, aged 19 years. The complainant alleged that the offence was committed for the first time on the 3d of January, 1867, and repeated on three subsequent occasions. The warrant for the prisoner's arrest was issued by Justice DODGE in June, 1867, and was only executed last Saturday. CURRIE pleaded "not guilty," and was held for examination.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 74 Franklin-street, occupied on the first floor by JOHN H. WILSON & CO., jobbers in fancy goods. Damage $2,500 on stock, and $500 on building. The rest of the premises are occupied by BECKET & WOLFF, importers, who sustained slight loss.

Dr. LEE, of No. 1 Madison-street, reported two cases of relapsing fever yesterday, at No. 48 James-street, and Dr. HARRIS was notified.

HENRIETTA CRABBE, aged 22, of No. 12 Lawrence-street, fell from a stable window in the rear of No. 46 Watts-street, yesterday, when she fractured her arm. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES DIGEN, of No. 318 East Twenty-fourth-street, and THOMAS SULLIVAN, of No. 315 East Twenty-fourth-street, quarreled yesterday morning in Second-avenue, when DIGEN was stabbed in the abdomen by his opponent. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the Police are looking for SULLIVAN.

Officer PARSONS, of the Seventh Ward, seized 400 pounds of gunpowder at the Bridgeport dock, pier No. 38 East River. The gunpowder was shipped as merchandise on the Bridgeport steamer by ISAIAH WOODBURY, of No. 129 Maiden-lane, and consigned to the Winchester Arms Company, of East Bridgeport, Conn. The powder was surrendered to the Fire Commissioners, in accordance with the law.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning on the third floor of No. 41 Greene-street, occupied by JOHN G. SHUTER. Damage $200; fully insured.

JOSEPH S. WILKINS and his wife MARY were arrested on Saturday on charges of grand larceny, they being found in possession of a large quantity of ladies and children's clothing, a gold watch and several articles of jewelry. Owners are wanted for the property by the Seventh Ward Police.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, JOHN KENNY was charged with breaking into the premises of WM. CAMPBELL, No. 60 Houston-street, on the previous evening, and stealing $7. The prisoner was discovered by JAMES KEATING, who caused his arrest. He was held to answer.

The members of the New-York Skating Club will give their closing social reunion this evening at their clubroom, whether there is skating or not.

A meeting in favor of the cause of Temperance was held last evening in St. Anthony's Church, (R. C.,) in Sullivan-street, under the auspices of the T. A. B. Society. The meeting was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and addresses were delivered by Hon. HORACE GREELEY and others.

At 9:20 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the apartments of CATHARINE DUNNING, on the third floor of the tenement No. 284 West Thirtieth-street, caused by a lighted candle falling upon a straw bed on the floor. Mrs. DUNNING, who was asleep at the time, was severely burned on the body. She was sent to Mount Sinai Hospital for treatment.

Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL was announced to deliver an address at the Church of the Ascension last evening on behalf of "The Midnight Mission," but on account of the storm and the slim attendance, the consideration of this subject was postponed for two weeks, and the reverend gentleman discoursed on the influence of the words and deeds of men upon future generations.

The German veterans of this City held a meeting at No. 50 Orchard-street yesterday afternoon, Mr. JOS. UNGER presiding, when they adopted a constitution for mutual support in case of sickness. Their association numbers about 480 members.

A small audience assembled in the Cooper Institute last evening and were entertained with an eloquent address from Hon. B. E. HALE on "Temperance," during which the speaker gave it as his opinion that the law should lead instead of following public sentiment.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD attended divine service at Trinity Church yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. In the afternoon he visited Hon. THURLOW WEED, at whose residence he dined. To-day he will receive his friends at the Astor.

JOHN LIPPO, a Russian sailor, fell off the deck at the foot of Whitehall-street last night, while intoxicated, and was rescued in an exhausted condition.

At 9:20 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the clothing store of HERMAN FIBEL, No. 410 Grand-street. The entire stock was destroyed. Loss $1,500, partially insured. Cause of fire unknown.

A large temperance meeting was held last evening at Coöperative Hall, No. 314 Bowery, under the auspices of the Young Men's Father Mathew Temperance Society No. 1, a new organization, of which this was the second meeting. Speeches were made by JOHN JEROLOMAN, Miss ANNIE DEVINE, "JOHNNIE WELSH," the Irish comedian, who has just arrived in this country, and others. There was vocal and instrumental music appropriate to the occasion, and everything passed off pleasantly.

TOMMY PERRY quarreled last evening with WILLIAM HART, aged 12, while standing in Forty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, when he stabbed the boy in the arm, inflicting a slight wound. PERRY escaped arrest.

MARY F. TIMBROOK, of No. 66 Ridge-street, attempted suicide on Saturday night by swallowing laudanum. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Hon. THOMAS C. ACTON, ex-Police Commissioner, has been appointed Superintendent of the United States Assay Office in this City, in place of Mr. DUNNING. Mr. ACTON'S long and arduous services as President of the Police Commission are too well known to need recalling.

JOHN KENNEY, who was arrested for burglary by the Tenth Ward Police, and committed for trial by Justice LEDWITH yesterday morning at Essex Market, while being taken into the prison by Roundsman MALONEY, broke away, being recaptured after a sharp chase of several blocks and a desperate resistance.

The body of an unknown man, aged 30, with a scar on the throat and right eye, and the right arm deformed, was found floating in the East River, near Blackwell's Island. He is supposed to have committed suicide. The body will be removed to the Morgue.

An unknown man, aged 28, dressed in dark pantaloons and frock coat, was drowned yesterday afternoon while skating on a pond corner of Lexington-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street. The body was sent to the Morgue for identification.

WM. STEPHENS, of No. 445 West Thirty-seventh-street, was severely injured yesterday by the kick of a horse in the face. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

At 3:30 P. M. Saturday, at the Playle Steel Company's works, EDWARD RICHARD PLAYLE, while superintending the construction of a chimney, lost his foothold and falling broke his neck. The paragraph with regard to this subject which we published yesterday contained misstatements which this one is designed to correct.

About 4:30 P. M. yesterday MICHAEL BRENNAN was arrested by Officer PORTER for discharging two chambers of a pistol at a boy named MICHAEL DWYER, in Third-avenue, near Sixteenth-street. He was intoxicated at the time. On searching him the pistol was discovered in his possession and a United States Court constables' badge. After shooting he ran into a house corner of Third-avenue and Seventeenth-street, where the officer found him in the third story. DWYER escaped unhurt.

About 6 o'clock yesterday evening HORACE MARROW, aged 13 years, broke his leg while playing with the wheel of an ice-cream machine, at No. 380 Court-street. He was taken to Long Island College Hospital.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

JOHN LYNN, a colored man, was brought before Judge HAMPTON yesterday morning on the charge of having beaten his wife. LYNN was also accused of violating the Excise law to the extent of selling liquor without a license.

DANIEL BRADLEY, aged about 50 years, residing at No. 209 South First-street, died suddenly at his residence late Saturday evening. The deceased had been for some years subject to apoplectic fits, and during one of these died. Coroner WHITEHILL'S jury rendered a verdict of death by apoplexy.

The alarm of fire, yesterday morning, in Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock, was occasioned by the stoppage of a flue of the chimney at No. 310 Grand-street. No damage done.

The temperance cause in Williamsburg is gaining ground. The Progressive Sons of Temperance held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Wesleyan Chapel, Graham-avenue. The church was crowded. The meeting was opened by Worthy Patriarch JESSE MADDEN, after which Rev. Mr. FLETCHER addressed the congregation. Many took the desired pledge. The services terminated at a late hour, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

NEW-JERSEY.

Late on Saturday night JOHN WINKLER, THOS. DOLAN and WM. QUAIL entered the store of CHAMBERS & HARRISON, on Commerce-street, Newark, evidently with the intention of stealing. One of them, indeed, attempted to carry off a can of preserved fruit. They were arrested.

Colonel JAMES PECKWELL has been agreed upon by the newly-appointed Police Commissioners of Newark as Chief of the force. At the meeting of the Commission it was resolved that no immediate changes should be made, but that the old members should be removed gradually.

The funeral of the late Surrogate of Hudson County, Mr. O'NEIL, took place from his residence in Hudson City yesterday afternoon. Previous to the interment the service for the dead was performed in St. Joseph's Catholic Church by Father VANUTY, assisted by the Catholic clergy of Hudson City. A large number of the inhabitants of Hudson County attended the obsequies of the deceased. Among them were Senator TAYLOR, Judge RANDOLPH, and most of the officials of the county.

Meeting of the Christian Commission.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the American Christian Commission, at the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, last evening. The attendance was not very large owing to the stormy weather. Rev. Dr. JAMES presided. It was announced that the object of the Association was to promote home evangelization by seeking to stimulate Christians to win personal efforts for the salvation of men. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM M. ADAMS spoke in regard to the necessity of increased efforts on the part of the laity in carrying out the work of evangelization. He said that there ought not to be any association outside of the Church that should stimulate that Church in the work of evangelization. He referred to an article in the January number of one of the London quarterlies, in which the writer insists that there is need of life and activity in the laity in administering the affairs of the Church. The laity are the constituency of the Church, and should be its very life. The Bible speaks of the laity as laborers of Christ. The way the Gospel was first propagated was by the missionary efforts of those who believed in it. He alluded to a word in the Hebrew version of the Gospel which corresponds to the English word talking, and said it was good and earnest Christian talking which was wanted at the present time. He believed in men going abroad and evangelizing wherever they went, by inspiring other minds with their own emotions. Self conviction is a great thing in the way of evangelization, as is shown by the early history of Christendom. He thought there was a great deal that passed under the name of religion which had very little in it. It is often the frozen policy of self interest, but contains very little gratitude to Christ. Addresses were subsequently made by Rev. Dr. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Arrest of an Alleged Forger in Newark.

In February, 1869, CHRISTIAN TASCHE, a German, who had hitherto had a good standing in the community, was arrested, charged with forging the names of a number of well-known gentlemen of Newark. He was examined by one of the Police Magistrates, and committed for trial. On the way to the county jail he succeeded in escaping. Until about two weeks ago nothing was known of his whereabouts. At that time he returned to Newark, and last evening, (just one year from the date of his first arrest,) he was again taken into custody by Officers SMITH and BECKER. He was captured in the attic of his own residence, No. 190 Newark-street.

Dedication of the Tabernacle M. E. Church, Greenpoint.

The opening services in connection with the dedication of this place of worship took place yesterday morning. Bishop JANES officiated, and the edifice was crowded in every part, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. The building is situated in Union-avenue, at the head of Noble-street, and is constructed of brick, with brown-stone mouldings, and is 165 feet long and 65 feet wide. The interior presents a neat and elegant appearance, and is greatly admired. The walls are of white stone; the seats, wainscoting, mullions, pulpit, organ loft and gallery front are all constructed of chestnut wood, with black-walnut mouldings. The organ, which cost $6,000, is situated immediately behind the pulpit. The ground and gallery floors are covered with handsome carpets, and all the seats are furnished with red cushions. The ceiling is painted of a light blue color, and six emblems of a religious character, representing a crown and scepture, dove, sacramental cup, anchor and Bible, the trinity and unity. The entire cost of the building does not exceed $50,000.

After reading of Scripture and prayer, Bishop JANES preached the sermon, selecting his text from Ezra, vi., 16: "And the children of Israel, the priests and the Levites, and the rest of the children of the captivity, kept the dedication of this house of God with joy." He said that the above passage described the dedication of the Second Temple, and also the joyousness and festivity attendant thereto. As the Israelites had dedicated their house, so would this congregation dedicate theirs, and it would be said of them in the voice of God, "My house shall be called of all nations a house of prayer." The import of these words was apparent when they referred to the house of God. The private dwelling was a place where intercourse with friends could be enjoyed, and security from all danger guaranteed, and so it would be with the house of God. When worshipping there, God's people would be communing with Him, and would be as safe as in the hollow of His hands.

The Bishop, in his interesting and able discourse, remarked that the time had come when nearly every man and all nations recognized the potent influence of Christianity and bowed to it. Alluding to the influence of the Press, he said that it might be made a blessing to the community if it only espoused the Word of God. The pulpit was the arena for the exposition of the most blessed and powerful themes which it was man's lot to hear in this world. The Bishop exhorted the congregation to prosper in the Divine favor, and look unto the coming of the Lord. He complimented them upon the structure they had reared for their worship, and hoped that they would in the end reap heavenly benedictions and blessings for the work that had been accomplished. At the close of the services $4,300 were subscribed for the purpose of paying off the floating debt, which amounted to $10,000.

In the evening Rev. Dr. DASHIELL, President of Dickinson College, preached in the new church.

Lecture on Temperance by Judge Daly.

Judge DALY lectured on the subject of "Temperance" last evening before the members of the Neptune Division of the Society, at their hall, No. 463 Grand-street. He said that the best argument to be adduced in favor of total abstinence was that derived from a reflection that in this great City there were thousands in a condition of absolute want, who were exposed to all the inclemencies of Winter, who experienced the promptings of hunger—and, also, that there were many others, who rolled in the lap of luxury and enjoyed all the blessings of life. And what was it that caused this difference? Probably a variety of causes, but intemperance contributed most to effect it. A study of human character and the composition of society revealed the fact that the great distinction between rich and poor, happy and unhappy, learned and unlearned, was to be traced to this evil. Seek out a man who is ignorant and uncultivated, and the chances are in favor of the assertion that he is a victim to intemperance, and that he has inherited it from his parents. The rich men cultivated the education of their children, and though it did not necessarily follow that they would remain sober and lead exemplary lives, it was generally the case that the ignorant man had for his parents persons who could not appreciate the interests of education, who were addicted to passions which necessitated poverty, and who terminated their lives without accomplishing, perhaps instead injuring, the general purposes of humanity. It was a saddening reflection that one of God's creatures, made after His own image, should survive a whole lifetime and contribute nothing towards the elevation of his race. The great mass of men, who were created for noble and God-ordained purposes, live as much as possible like the brute creation. They seem to ignore the Divine object in their formation and pervert the functions received from him in its attainment. It has now become an established principle that in the celebration of great events, and almost in the performance of the ordinary contracts of life, the use of intoxicating liquors was unavoidable. The "cup" was ever present; it was passed from lip to lip. What was intended to be an intellectual feast resolves itself into a rum-gathering, and not unfrequently men whose positions in society should make them respectable leave in a degrading condition of intoxication. Judge DALY here adverted at length to the evils incidental to intemperance, and reverted to the recent murder in Brooklyn as a fearful instance of its effects. He often expressed his surprise that converts to the cause of temperance were so exceedingly few, considering the apparent relief it held out, and also that its adoption did not tend in any degree to deprive men of any of the comforts of life. The evil still existed to a fearful extent—fortunes and souls were lost in the rum shop—children and wives continued to suffer the pangs of poverty, and this great destroyer of mankind and humanity still struggled for the mastery. This was a glorious contest for good men to engage in; it was one that appealed with irresistible force to parents especially, and which they should not be slow to assist in. The lecturer concluded by impressing on those present who had not taken the pledge the necessity of doing so immediately, and strengthening the power of the temperance leaders.

Professor NESBITT also spoke on the subject, indorsing the views of Judge DALY.

Probable Suicide of a Monomaniac.

A German named JOHN MONTENS, boarding with a friend, JOHN MON MARTIN, at No. 174 Elizabeth-street, New-York, left his home on Saturday afternoon, under circumstances which render it almost certain that he committed suicide by drowning himself. MONTENS was a bachelor, 41 years of age, and followed the occupation of a tailor. About five years since a small fortune fell to him from friends in Germany. His friend, Mr. MARTIN, advised him to get married and settle down, but he declined to enter into the bonds of matrimony, fearing that his family might come to want; and since that time has frequently said that he would make away with himself in the event of pecuniary distress. MONTENS lived a fast life as long as the money bequeathed to him lasted, after which he supported himself by working at his trade. About twelve weeks since MONTENS was thrown out of work on account of the dullness of the times and since that time the old suicide mania appeared to occupy his mind. On Saturday night, when Mr. MARTIN returned to his home, he found a letter in his room from MONTENS, in which the latter said he was tired of life and should make away with himself. He also left his gold watch for Mr. MARTIN'S little boy, for whom he stood god-father. During yesterday Mr. MARTIN was engaged in endeavoring to gain intelligence of his friend. He learned that MONTENS went on board of a Hoboken ferry boat, at the foot of Barclay-street, at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, but could gain no intelligence of him in Hoboken, where he was in the habit of visiting. He has no doubt that MONTENS has carried his threat into execution, and thinks that while crossing the ferry he quietly dropped off of the stern of the boat unobserved.

MONTENS was about five feet eight inches in height, of stout build, and his right arm was four inches shorter than his left one.

Roman Catholic Regulations for Lent.

Next Wednesday being Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent, the regulations for the guidance of the Roman Catholics during that season were announced in most of their churches yesterday. The use of flesh meat is prohibited at any time during the first week. During the remaining weeks flesh meat is allowed at dinner only on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at the three meals on Sundays. No flesh meat is allowed on the last Thursday in Lent, known as Holy Thursday. All persons over 7 and under 21 years of age are bound to abstain, and all over the latter age and under 60, are bound to fast on the days specified on one meal and a collation. At the collation, eggs, butter or cheese may be used. Laboring men and servant girls, or those whose daily duties are of an arduous nature, are exempted from fasting on one meal and a collation. Besides the latter classes, women in delicate health, nursing children, the sick, and those suffering from the infirmities of old age, are relieved from the lenten restrictions.

Stormy Weather—Rain, Hail and Snow.

Towards sunrise yesterday morning the wind changed from the northwest to the northeast. The sky was overcast with heavy clouds throughout the day. Small hail commenced to fall about 12:30 P. M. Either rain, small hail or a mist fell under the stormy, heavy wind from 3 o'clock in the afternoon to 9:40 P. M., and snow till a late hour at night. The rain froze as it fell, rendering the sidewalks exceedingly slippery and dangerous. The mercury in the thermometer stood at 30° at 7 A. M., 33° at noon, 32° at 3 and 11 P. M. The elevation of the mercury in the barometer at 7 A. M. was 30.24 inches; at 3 P. M., 30.03; at 11 P. M., 29.67. Depth of rain and melted hail .06 inch.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.120 inches; maximum at 7 A. M. Feb. 23, 30.036 inches; minimum at 3 A. M. Feb. 24, 29.478 inches; range, .558 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 25.3 degrees; maximum at 2 P. M. Feb. 20, 44.5 degrees; minimum at 4 A. M. Feb. 22, 9.5 degrees; range, 35 degrees. Feb. 20, rain from 5 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.; amount of water, .57 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 2,311 miles.

The Flushing Contested Election.

A week ago last Saturday the examination of NIMMO, the Village Clerk of Flushing, before Justices PARCELLS and MCKENNA, of Newtown, was closed, and the Court was adjourned, to meet at the Town Hall, Flushing, on the following Tuesday, at which time the Justices announced that a decision would be given. At the latter time NIMMO appeared with counsel, and also a large number of persons interested in the result, but no Justices came. Wednesday Thursday and Friday passed, but no Justices. On Saturday, without any previous notice to either NIMMO or counsel, the members of this roving tribunal arrived very unexpectedly at the Court room. The counsel for NIMMO, Hon. J. W. COVERT, Surrogate of Queens County, hearing that the Court was in session, attended, and moved for the decision of the Court. This the Court refused to give on account of the absence of NIMMO, and adjourned for one week.

Entertainment of the Arbeiter Union.

The German Workingmen's Union (Arbeiter Union) of this City held their third entertainment of the season at Munsinger's Hall, Nos. 147 and 149 West Thirty-second-street, last night. It was very well attended by the workingmen belonging to the association and their families. The first part of the programme was an address by Dr. ADOLPHUS DOUAI on rational education, in which he showed that it was the duty of workingmen to see to it that their children were getting the most perfect education in the public schools, becoming them as future citizens of this free country. The second part of the programme was as follows: Solo, sung by Mr. HERMAN HEYDE; recital, by Mr. H. MORINGER; solo sung by Mr. BREMEN; recital, by Mr. L. KRAUS; chorus, sung by the Social Reform Singing Society; recital, by Mr. E. TIMER, and solo, sung by Mr. FR. DETTENBORN. The third part of the programme also consisted of recitals, solo and chorus singing. The entertainment was attractive and a success.

Practical Education in the Evening Schools.

The meeting to promote the education of our self-supporting young men has already been briefly noticed, but since it has attracted the attention of so many leading men, and the subject is at this time of such great public interest, we lay before our readers a synopsis of the arguments advanced in favor of extending the practical instruction, given in the Cooper Institute (with surpassing results) to the public evening schools. The over-crowded attendance at the Cooper Institute caused the Board of Education to establish the evening high school on the same plan, as a public necessity, and though only a few squares off, it has, in its fourth session, attracted several hundreds more than it could accommodate, and smaller schools in other parts of the City would draw equal numbers. Such schools are economical in the extreme, requiring no extra buildings, and the best instructors in the colleges and day schools being obtainable at very small salaries. The total cost of a school of a thousand men, with a corps of twenty instructors, is less than that of twenty policemen, while its effectiveness as a police measure merely would be far greater. Moreover, practical education prevents pauperism. The public and private charities of this City already amount to more than the total cost of the public schools with their aggregate attendance of a quarter of a million scholars. The proportion of the annual expense of one scholar to that of one pauper is as one to ten, and for every dollar that we spend on the useful instruction of the people, we will save ten from the support of paupers; ten that we would be forced to spend by every law of humanity, religion and social polity. But there is more than the mere saving of money here; for about twenty dollars per annum young men, whose services were before comparatively valueless, are made clerks, artisans, &c., worth from five to fifteen hundred dollars per annum. This is, indeed, only an indirect return to the State, but a close estimate will show that ten thousand industrious men will pay as the school tax, in the course of their whole lives, more than the cost of their few years' instruction; and so one can deny them what they are actually to pay for; and why should youths who are forced to leave the day schools to earn a living be debarred from the advantages before open to them? Education is essential to make competent citizens—as jurors, forced to render verdict upon our fame, our fortunes and our lives; as voters, electing legislative, executive and judiciary, every power and safeguard of government.

Evening university schools for industrious young men are an essential department of our public school system, to equalize its benefits and increase its practical results. The time is fully come for establishing them; half of our great school houses are standing silent throughout the night, with their gates closed against thousands longing for instruction, teachers are ready and competent, there is a surplus of $796,000 saved by the financial ability of the new Board, large tax-payers and most cautious statesmen are in favor of the plan, and the people will consider as public benefactors those who secure to them the inestimable advantages of intelligence to think for themselves and practical knowledge to make them useful and independent citizens.

The Discovery of the Thatcher Comet—Letter from Sir John Herschel.

The accompanying letter to Professor A. E. THATCHER, of this City, now for the first time published, has reference to the comet discovered by him on April 4, 1861, near the twin star Gamma, in the constellation of Draco. Professor THATCHER has been the discoverer of a number of comets, and was the first discoverer of this one. The letter was addressed to Professor THATCHER by the great astronomer:

COLLINGWOOD, June 3, 1861.

SIR: I duly received your notice of the comet you discovered, which, after some time, became conspicuous enough here to be seen with the naked eye; and I take leave to congratulate you on this result of your skill and diligence. I observe that the first discovery is attributed to you in the notice of the Astronomical Society. I hope it will be followed by many more instances of success in this and other lines of astronomical discovery.

Believe me, &c., &c., Sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. F. W. HERSCHEL.

Labor Meetings Yesterday.

A large meeting of the tailors who work for clothing houses was held yesterday at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 158 Third-avenue, having for its object the devising of the best means to do away with the present noxious system of working at home, and also to persuade the employers of the necessity that exists for workshops.

Mr. BLISSERT and others addressed the meeting at considerable length, showing how injurious, mentally, morally and physically, it was to remain excluded from all society with man for a whole day, and then, in obedience to an unconquerable desire of nature for recreation, to have to seek the very place where he should not—that was, the barroom and kindred places.

The meeting was a very earnest one, and a determination was expressed to agitate this question to a successful issue.

A meeting of German tailors was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 10 Stanton-street, during which it was unanimously agreed that there should be work shops for the employes connected with all manufacturing houses.

The committee of the Tailors' Union assembled at No. 10 Stanton-street, last evening, to make out a report of the standing and resources of the Society. The report will be laid before a general meeting on Wednesday evening. The committee expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which the Union is flourishing.

At a meeting of pianoforte makers yesterday delegates reported that WEBER had agreed to give within five per cent. of the advance to demand, and that the men on strike would return to work there to-day. All the other leading houses, except STEINWAY'S and DECKER'S, have expressed a willingness to give this same rate, so that their workmen will also return. Unless DECKER gives the advance to-day the men in his employ have stated that they will strike at once.

The Mormons in Brooklyn, E. D.

The Mormons held their usual Sunday afternoon meeting at No. 145 Grand-street. The exercises were commenced by singing and prayer, after which addresses were made by Messrs. BURFROST and MERRILL, lately from Utah. In a conversation had with Brother JACKSON, it appears the late demonstration against the Mormon element at Freeport was instigated by a Methodist congregation, near whom the disciples of BRIGHAM YOUNG had determined to preach the doctrine of Christ as revealed to them, and claim the right to construe passage in the Bible to suit their particular doctrine. All are invited to come and listen. None are compelled; therefore they do not acknowledge the right of the Freeport inhabitants to interfere with them in their manner of worship. Bishop BENTON, it is understood, fully intended to continue their service at Freeport yesterday. The evening service was held at 7 o'clock, at which Rev. Dr. JACKSON preached. He took as his text a passage from the Second Epistle of St. John: "Whosoever transgresseth and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ hath not God; he that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath Father and Son." The sermon was heard by a large congregation, who listened attentively to the end.

An Insane Woman Attempts to Kill a Child.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, Feb. 26.

Officer HASKELL was yesterday afternoon called to a house in the rear of Commercial-street, near the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad station, where an insane woman named CATHARINE REED had terrified the inmates. From the report of the officer we learn that Mrs. REED has at times during the last six months been affected with monomania, but during these spells of aberration of the mind, until yesterday she has appeared perfectly harmless. While laboring under this dreadful malady in this instance she seems to have imagined that a little child belonging to her sister was her own, and under an impulse, as fearful to contemplate as it was strange, she attempted the life of the little one. Seizing it, she was about to dash its brains out with an axe, when fortunately the woman's mother, perceiving her intent, was able to grasp her arm before the blow was given. The officer took her to the station, and last night she seemed quite calm. Dr. FRENCH was called in, and pronounced her in a fit of temporary insanity.

The Right of Passengers on Railroads.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, Feb. 26.

A commercial traveler connected with a house in New-York City called on us this morning and desired us to make the following statement of a transaction in which his rights as a passenger on a railway train were involved, and concerning the legality of which he intends to inquire. On the 23d of February he purchased a ticket to Springfield, Mass., at the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad in New-York, and took passage on the 8 o'clock P. M. express train for New-Haven. Wishing to stop at Stamford, he informed the conductor of the fact, and received from him a ticket, or conductor's check, for that purpose. He remained at Stamford over night, and the next day took the cars again, expecting to stop at Norwalk. He tendered his tickets to the conductor, but was told that he could not stop at Norwalk on that ticket, but must give it up, or pay his fare. He paid his fare from Stamford to Norwalk under protest, retaining his tickets. He stopped at Norwalk, and again took the cars, getting on to Conductor FRANKLIN'S train on Friday. He tendered his tickets again, and stated that he would like to stop at Bridgeport. Conductor FRANKLIN told him that he could not stop at Bridgeport on that ticket, but must give it up, or be put off the train. He said his orders were imperative, and that he had no option but to obey. He refused to surrender his ticket unless allowed to stop at Bridgeport, and the conductor stopped the train at Westport, and he was ejected. While being put off, he states that his revolver, which he had in his pocket was taken from him, and that he lost a glove also. We hear of other cases where passengers over the same road have been required to pay their fare twice, on account of stopping over at different stations, and it will be well to have the rights of passengers and companies clearly defined in such cases. We understand that it is a rule of the road that no passenger with a through ticket can stop over more than once at a way station, and if such is the fact the action of the conductors in the case was according to orders, and therefore correct, as far as their duties extend. The legality of the rule will be an interesting point for passengers, and that is the question that should be settled for the benefit of all parties concerned. In the case above stated, the passenger says that he had always been accustomed to stop at any station he wished on this as well as other roads, and there was no notification of any change in the rules, till he was called upon to pay his fare from Stamford to Norwalk.

Reported Heavy Forgery on an Indianapolis Bank.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Feb. 26.

An item that has lain secretly smouldering in the breasts of a few of our citizens for nearly a month past came to our knowledge yesterday, and as it involves a swindling transaction of some magnitude, we see no good reason to allow it to smoulder. On the 6th of last August, a man who gave his name as E. L. DAVIS, purchased a draft at the First National Bank of Indianapolis made out for the sum of $32. Sometime during the last month the draft was returned to the bank here by a bank at Baltimore, Md., the amount called for on it having been raised to $9,300. The forgery in the erasure of the figures on the face and the written amount on the back, and substituting of the raised sum, was so neatly executed as at first to deceive the officers of the First National, and it was only by a reference to their books, followed by a most rigid examination of the draft, that the forgery was made clearly apparent. The Baltimore bank advanced the full amount, $9,300, on the draft, and are out $9,268 by the transaction.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—American Securities opened firm. The following table shows the closing prices:

	11 A. M.	3 P. M.
Consols for money	..	92⅝
Consols for account	..	92⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	..	89¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	88¾	88¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87⅞	88¼
U. S. 10-40s	..	86¾
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	..	111
Erie Railroad Shares	..	22⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Shares	..	29¾

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The Bourse opened dull; Rentes, 73f. 85c., and closed firm at 73f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 26.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 95¾ for the issue of 1862, and closed heavy at 95 [illegible].

LONDON, Feb. 26—5 P. M.—The following are the opening quotations: Turpentine, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Cakes heavy at £9 10s. ⅌ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9d.@1s. 9½d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed Oil dull. Tallow closed at 45s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—5 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet but unchanged, and closed at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Wheat, 7s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western; 8s. 6d. for Red Winter. [illegible]

HAVRE, Feb. 26.—Cotton opened and closed quiet for on the spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 137f. ⅌ cwt.

BREMEN, Feb. 26.—Petroleum closed quiet.

HAMBURG, Feb. 26.—Petroleum closed quiet.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26.—Petroleum opened flat at 59½f. for Standard White, and closed unchanged.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The following is a statement of the condition of the Havana and Matanzas markets for the week ending Saturday evening: SUGAR—The market opened firm but weak at the close; quotations unchanged; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 40,000 boxes, 4,000 hhds. to foreign ports, and 9,500 boxes and 2,800 hhds. to the United States; the stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas is 236,800 boxes and 30,000 hhds. LARD steady at 19c. in tierces, 21¼c. in [illegible] tins. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. TALLOW declining, quoted at 11¾c. BACON steady at 15½c. PETROLEUM declining; quoted at 4½ [illegible] reals ⅌ gallon, in barrels and tins. POTATOES flat at [illegible]. HAMS in demand; Common-salted, 24¼c.; Sugar-cured, 26¼c. FREIGHTS dull and nominal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—EXCHANGE firm; 1-10 off buying, par selling. FLOUR steady for Low and Medium grades; others dull; sales Spring Extras at $3 85 @$4 12½. WHEAT dull; sales No. 1 at 82½c.@77c.; No. 2 at 80½c.; in the afternoon dull and unchanged. CORN firmer and No. 2 higher; sales at 70c.; New at 61c. afternoon unchanged. OATS dull and lower; sales No. 2 at 36½c. RYE steady; No. 1 at 70c.; No. 2 at 67c. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES firm at 84c.@84½c. MESS PORK easier at $26 50. LARD steady at 14½c. MEATS quiet at 10c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 13½c. for Rough Sides; 13½c. for Short Rib Middles, loose. Dressed HOGS moderately active at $9 75@$10 25. Live HOGS active at $8 60@$9 25 for Common to Extra Choice. CATTLE quiet at $4 25@$6 50 for Butchers' Cows and Steers; $6 87½@$8 75 for Fair to Good Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Barley, 4,200 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; Winter Red $1 05@$1 07. CORN unchanged. OATS dull and lower; No. 2 at 45c.@46c.; No. 1 at 51c.@52c.; White, 52c.@53c. RYE dull at 85c.@86c. BARLEY dull at 90c.@$1 15. COTTON dull; Middling, 22½c.@23½c. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; receipts light. WHISKY steady at 94c. PROVISIONS dull and unsettled; there was not enough done to establish prices. MESS PORK sold at $27, but cannot be bought to any extent at that rate. Bulk MEATS very dull at 10½c. for Shoulders, 13¾c. for Rib, 14¼c. for Clear Rib and 14½c. for Clear Sides, loose. BACON dull and neglected; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 15½c., and 16¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear Packed. Sweet Cured HAMS dull at 16c.@18c. LARD dull; offered for 14½c.@15c., but no demand. EXCHANGE steady and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 26.—COTTON in fair demand and prices firm; Middling 22¾c.; net receipts to-day 4,921 bales; coastwise, 107 bales; total 4,928 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 1,043 bales; to Havre, 1,000 bales; to Cronstadt, 1,282 bales; coastwise, none; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 262,391 bales. FLOUR $5 75@$6 [illegible]. CORN $1 [illegible]. OATS, 62c. BRAN scarce at $1 35. HAY, $30. MESS PORK dull at $28@$29. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Hams, 19c. LARD—Tierces, 16c.@16¼c.; Keg active at 18½c.@19½c. MOLASSES, all fermenting, 60c.@70c. COFFEE—Fair, 15c.@16¼c.; Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c. WHISKY unchanged. SUGAR, Prime, 11¾c. GOLD, 116¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par; Sterling Exchange, 126¼.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT nominally unchanged. CORN firm at 73c.@76c. for Mixed, 75c.@77c. for Yellow, 77c.@80c. for White. OATS dull at 44c.@45c., in bulk, 50c.@52c. for sacked. RYE firm at 75c.@80c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. WHISKY firm at 94c.@95c. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK, $27@$27 50. Dry-salted MEAT—Order lots at 10½c. for Shoulders, 14¼c. for Clear Rib, 15c. for Clear Sides. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 12c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c. LARD dull at 16c. for Choice Kettle, 16½c.@17c. for Keg. CATTLE steady and unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $9@$9 60 for Light to Extra. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—CLOVER SEED dull and depressed at $7 50@$8 25, the latter for choice. TIMOTHY nominal. FLAX SEED sells at $2 25. FLOUR—Demand light; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extras, $4 62½@$4 75; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 25@$6 50, the latter for fancy; Pennsylvania do., $5 25@$5 62½; Ohio do., $5 25@$6; Fancy Southern, $6 50@$8 75. WHEAT quiet; Pennsylvania and Western Red, $1 20@$1 25. RYE, $1. CORN—More demand; New Yellow, 80c.@83c. OATS steady at 54c.@56c. PETROLEUM inactive; Crude, 20c.@21c.; Refined, 27½c.@28c. WHISKY scarce, and held firmly at 98c. for Pennsylvania wood-bound, and $1 02 for Western iron-bound.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—FLOUR unchanged, with a moderate demand; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring, $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. CORN quiet at $1 02. BARLEY held at $1 for Up Lake Canada. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for Bolted, and $2 15 for Unbolted ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $22@$23; Middlings, $24@$28 ⅌ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 35c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—TOBACCO firm; sales 112 hhds. at $6@$6 75 for Trash; $6 50@$7 for Lugs to good Leaf. COTTON heavy; Middling, 22½c. FLOUR active; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT active at $1 05@$1 10. CORN active at 68c. OATS active at 53c. RYE active at 85c., including sacks. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $27 25. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.; Bulk SHOULDERS, 11½c.; Clear Rib, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. HAMS—Sweet-cured, 19½c. LARD—Tierces, 16c.; Kegs, 17½c. WHISKY steady at 90c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—FLOUR, $4 70@$5 50. WHEAT firm at $1 45@$1 60; receipts light. LEGAL TENDERS, 87. Mining Shares have been dull during the week, but at the closing some animation was manifested; Alpha, $30; Belcher, $16; Bullion, $7; Chollar, $21; Confidence, $25; Crown Point, $16; Empire Mill, $18; Gould and Curry, $33; Hale and Norcross, $136; Imperial, $20; Kentuck, $64; Occidental, $11; Ophir, $11; Overman, $24; Savage, $55; Sierra Nevada, $7; Yellow Jacket, $43.

TOLEDO, Feb. 26.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and steady; No. 1 White Wabash at $1 23; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 20; Amber, $1 08. CORN—No. 1 Old a shade better, at 68c.; New at 73c.; New Yellow, 77c. OATS dull; No. 1 at 49c.@50c.; No. 2 at 48c. RECEIPTS—2,500 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—FLOUR steady; City Double Extra, $4 50@$4 75. WHEAT dull; No. 1 at 82½c.; No. 2 at 81½c. OATS, BARLEY and Dressed HOGS unchanged. CORN steady; New at 60c. RYE dull at 69c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—WHEAT quiet and steady. RYE and CORN dull; Round Yellow, small sales at $1. BARLEY steady; sales 1,200 bushels Canada West delivered from boat at Schenectady at $1 02. OATS firm at 60c.@62c. RECEIPTS at West Albany—Live Stock the present week, including to-day: Cattle, [illegible] cars; Sheep, 40 cars; Hogs, 7 cars.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 680 head; the market was quiet but steady; sales at 5½c.@7¼c. for medium to extra. HOGS firm but unchanged. SHEEP in fair inquiry, but there are none in the market. The market is generally stagnant and prices are nominally unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 26.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 22½c.; receipts, 1,187 bales; exports, 848 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged. CORN, 90c.@92c. OATS, 65c.@66c. Mess PORK, $29. LARD, 16¾c.@17¼c. BACON nominal. Bulk SHOULDERS, 11¼c.; Sides, 15¾c.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 26.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Low Middling, 22½c.@22¾c.; total receipts to-day, 366 bales; exports to Great Britain, 300 bales; coastwise, 381 bales; no sales; stock, 3,900 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 26.—Spirits TURPENTINE no sales. ROSIN, $1 45 for strained; $1 75 for No. 2. TAR steady at $2. No transactions in COTTON reported.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—WHEAT dull; Extra White, $1 26; No. 1 at $1 18. CORN—New, 70c.@72c. OATS, 48c. BARLEY, $1 40 ⅌ cental. Dressed HOGS, $10 25@$10 50.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—COTTON very firm, and holders asking higher rates; Middling, 23½c.; net receipts to-day, 15 bales; coastwise, 33 bales; total, 48 bales; sales, 275 bales; stock, 2,252 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Middling, 24c.; net receipts to-day, 12 bales; coastwise, 171 bales; total, 284 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 10,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 26.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22½c.@22¾c.; total receipts to-day, 887 bales; exports coastwise, 10 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock 50,835 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26.—COTTON steady; Middling, 22¾c.; total receipts to-day, 522 bales; exports coastwise, 118 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 21,369 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 26.—COTTON in moderate demand and prices firm; but little was offering; Good Ordinary, 19½c.@19¾c.; total receipts to-day 380 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 4,410 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 26.—COTTON dull and prices lower; Middling, 22½c.; total receipts to-day, 281 bales; exports coastwise, 109 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 72,580 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.—WHEAT—Nothing doing. CORN—No sales. OATS firm; No. 1 State at 48c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 26.—COTTON market closed dull and nominal at 22c. for Middling; sales, 165 bales; receipts, 275 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	March 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	March 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	March 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Ocean Queen	March 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	March 5	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent		New-York	Havre.
Erin		New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp		New-York	Liverpool.
Europa		New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Eagle	March 3	New-York	Havana.
Hy. Chauncey	March 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Tennessee, from Charleston.—R. T. Murphy, H. G. Yates, Mr. Steers and wife, W. B. Storm and wife, J. W. Westcott, M. B. Brown, John Redmond, D. Divers, M. Montague, J. C. Ripley, John Mahoney, C. Newman, T. P. Allston, James B. Hogg, General Chas. H. Haswell, M. J. Collins, D. Westcott, H. D. Robinson, W. A. Hooker, S. McCollum, L. B. Rodgers, J. H. Mickell, W. L. Huff, B. S. Riggs, C. Machen, M. Cutler.

In steamship De Soto, from Havana.—John Clark, Carlito Frientes and servant, Miss Carlotta Cabral and servant.

Feb. 27.—*In steamship Nevada, from Liverpool.*—Dr. Albert D. Buck, E. W. Cooper, Rev. C. H. Gavan, Dr. G. Bigner, Major A. Moore, C. R. Brown, E. P. Campbell, W. M. Farley and wife, Robt. Dalgliesh, wife and 3 children.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. C. L. Hearn, Miss Minnie Thurston, Albert Cree and wife, Mrs. Rosenthal and family, Miss E. Pinney, E. Smith and wife, Dr. Deman, Dr. J. Mitchell, Alfred Bryan, A. M. Christie, H. Dryfus, [illegible] Jones, T. E. Broome, Lowell Harris, A. E. Lord, J. Rober, W. W. Haywood, S. Bergman, A. A. Outler, J. Bailey, H. Hurd, E. L. Lyon, Wm. Husenbuttel, C. Beard, G. W. Hancock, F. H. Hall, J. D. Dehmann, F. Wilbarell, J. R. Bigelow, J. L. Cilley, J. Levy, L. Lobeck, A. Davis, J. Fossum, J. S. Cohen, M. Brady, Geo. R. Sandhaus, J. M. Menemy, H. C. Orcharde, H. C. Smith, G. S. Austin, E. Dickinson, W. C. Sheffield, W. Forsyth, John Connor, Henry Jackson, J. Kelley, J. H. Schoonmaker, E. Wakeley, A. H. Blakesley, N. B. Allen, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 37 | Sun sets.... 5 51 | Moon sets.. 5 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 45 | Gov. Island. 7 34 | Hell Gate.. 6 [illegible]

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Herald, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 27.

Arrived.

Steamship Nevada, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool Feb. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 221 passengers to Williams & Guion. Feb. 19, lat. 50 [illegible], lon. [illegible] passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; 24th, lat. 42 20, lon. 58 19, passed steamship Iowa, hence for Glasgow; 27th, 2 A. M., 150 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; 4 A. M., passed a National steamer, bound E.; 7 A. M., passed a London steamer, bound E.

Steamship Centipede, Becket, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 48 hs., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 25, 25 miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Havana.

Steamship De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans Feb. 19, via Havana 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Hand.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Flag, Patterson, Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans Feb. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steamship Tennessee, Chichester, Charleston Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Bark Dacre, (of Sunderland,) Groundwater, Amoy Oct. 27, with teas, &c., to Pavenstedt & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 23, and crossed the equator Jan. 24, in lon. 37. Feb. 21, Henry Palmer, (seaman,) fell from the foretopsail-yard to the deck, and was slightly injured.

Bark Commodore Dupont, (of Searsport,) Matthews, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales on the passage, and been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Herman, Havana 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with W. and N. W. gales.

Bark R. B. Walker, Pettingill, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Thomas Turull, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras, and been 8 ds. north of the Cape, with heavy northerly winds.

Brig Teviot, (of Halifax,) Aikema, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with W. and N. W. gales.

Brig Tempest, Wilson, New-Bedford Feb. 24, in ballast to master.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, (of Rockland,) French, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores and cotton to master.

Schr. Z. Steelman, Adams, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Blossom, Hayne & Co.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Tirrell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah B. Thomas, Arnold, Norwalk, for Savannah.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Fall River.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Nelson, Davis, Glenwood.

Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven.

Schr. J. Youman, Gildersleeve, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Donnelly, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Deborah, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Rebecca, Simpson, Providence.

Schr. Geo. B. Twibill, Stevens, New-Haven.

Schr. Isaac, Heany, Providence.

Schr. Excelsior, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. Horace L., Francis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Connecticut River.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, New-Haven.

Schr. Breeze, Roberts, New-Haven.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.

Schr. V. Barkalew, Smith, Greenwich.

WIND—At sunset, a gale, E., cloudy and hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Arr. steamships Marathon, Liverpool; McClellan, Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 27.—Arr. brig Francisco, Havana.

Sld. schr. M. E. Mahony, Boston; steamer Pioneer, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 27.—Passed in—Bark Warren, from Norway; brig John Wesley, from Cardenas.

Passed out—Brig Kennebec, for Savannah; Water Witch, for Cuba; Jennie Cushman, for Boston; schr. Willie, for Matanzas.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 26, A. M.—Arr. and sld. steamer Chesapeake, New-York, for Boston; schrs. R. B. Gove, New-Orleans 21 ds., N. W. Pass 18 ds., for Boston; schrs. M. E. Graham, Baltimore, for Portland; Albert L. Butler, Inagua 15 ds., for Boston; left at Inagua, brig Jeff. Davis, (Br.,) for Boston.

[illegible] A. M.—Wind N. W., fresh; clear.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The ship Golden Gate, Captain Irvington, arrived to-day from Liverpool, which port she left on the 18th day of November, making the quickest time on record, namely 100 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 26.—The steamship City of Washington, Captain Jones, from New-York Feb. 15, arrived at this port to-day on her way to Liverpool.

The steamship Pennsylvania, from New-York, has arrived.

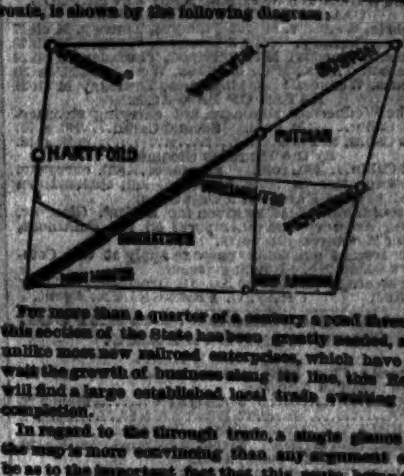
27th.—The Cunard steamship Java, from New-York, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning, and sailed for Liverpool.

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND NOVEMBER, FREE FROM ALL STATE, LOCAL AND UNITED STATES TAXES. PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

THE ROAD.—THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD of Connecticut is the FINAL LINK in the GRAND AIR-LINE ROUTE between NEW-YORK and BOSTON, 55 miles in length, running from New-Haven to Willimantic, passing through Middletown about midway, and will be over 20 miles shorter than the present most popular route.

The position of the Road, as compared with the old lines, which were built with a view of connecting different cities, rather than to form a direct through route, is shown by the following diagram:



For more than a quarter of a century a road through this section of the State has been greatly needed, and unlike most new railroad enterprises, which have to wait the growth of business along its line, this Road will find a large established local trade awaiting its completion.

In regard to the through trade, a single glance at the map is more convincing than any argument can be as to the important fact that this route, being the shortest, and affording so great a saving in time, must ultimately be the chief thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.

THE BONDS are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a First Mortgage on all the property of the Company of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made Trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and may, at the option of the holder, be registered. They are, by an act of the Legislature of Connecticut, made exempt from all State and local taxes, and are also free from income tax. The average tax in Connecticut is about two per cent., while the revenue tax is some three-eighths per cent., which, added to the interest, makes the bond equal to one paying nine and one-half per cent.

The security is beyond question; the interest is liberal; while the tax exemption feature renders them the MOST DESIRABLE BOND IN THE MARKET FOR INVESTORS RESIDING IN CONNECTICUT.

All classes of securities received at full market rates, and bonds returned without expense.

Full information furnished on application to any of the banks or bankers in the State, or by sending direct to ourselves.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

DRESS GOODS.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION
ONE THOUSAND CASES
OF NEW AND CHOICE
SPRING
DRESS
GOODS,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, IN MANY INSTANCES TWENTY TO THIRTY PER CENT. BELOW THE RATES OF LAST SEASON.

INCLUDED IN THE ASSORTMENT ARE A NUMBER OF LINES OF DESIRABLE GOODS, AT PRICES BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

SPRING, 1870!
NEW GOODS
AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, FEB. 28
FRENCH PRINTS,
PERCALES, JACONETS,
LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
Percale and Jaconet Robes,
ENGLISH PRINTS,
ALL OF NEW STYLES, AND MOSTLY CONFINED TO OURSELVES.
ALSO,
A MAGNIFICENT LINE
OF
WHITE PIQUES,
EMBRACING
Over Two Hundred Different Qualities and Patterns,
WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE UNEQUALED IN THE MARKET.
ALSO,
FIVE CASES TAKO CLOTHS FOR SUITS AT 25C. PER YARD,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
TO WHICH WE INVITE ATTENTION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

AMERICAN
Spiral Spring Butt Co.,
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